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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

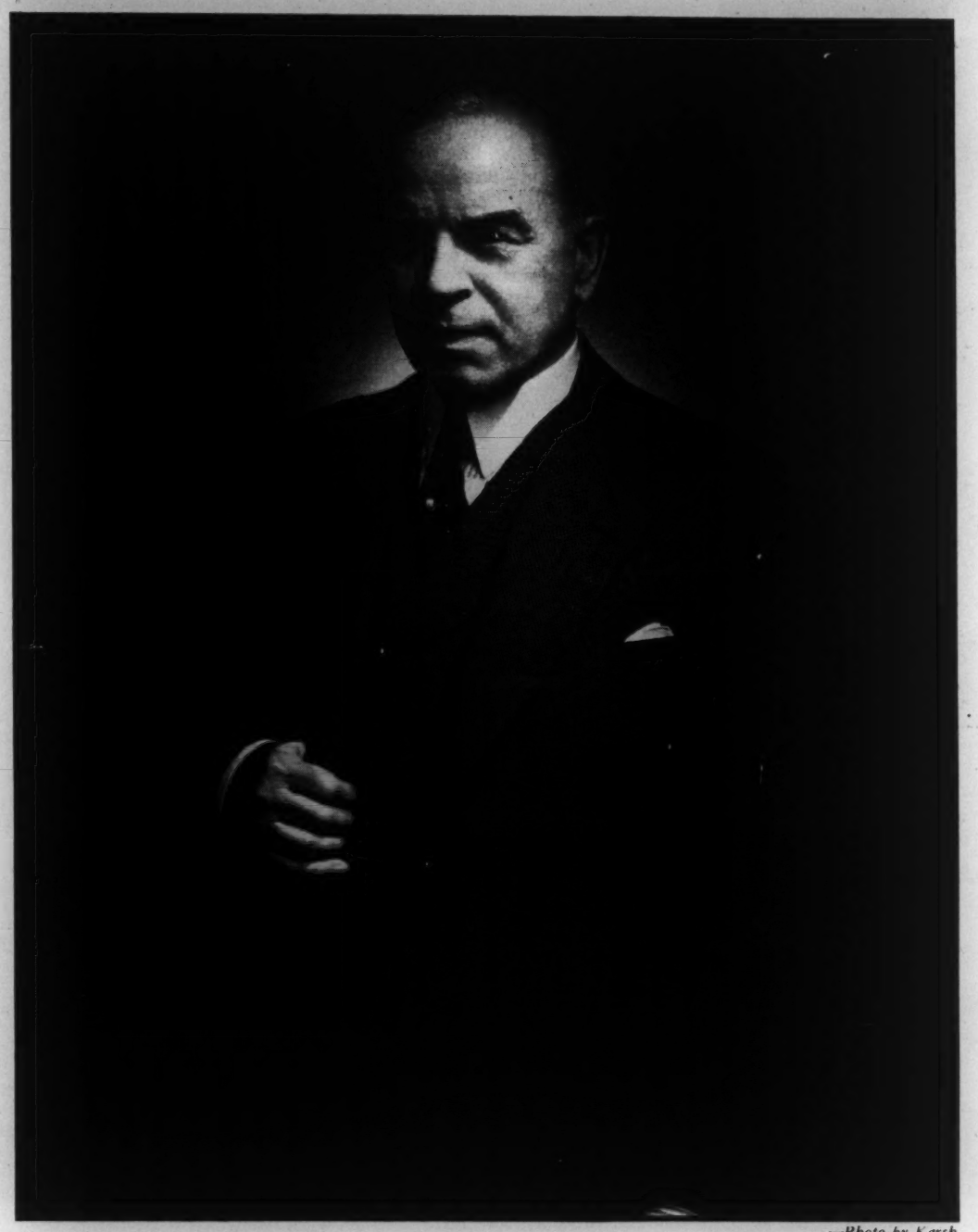
THE complete and unquestioned acceptance of Mr. King's leadership by the Liberal party of Canada was reaffirmed this week at a general party convention, following a two-day caucus of the Ottawa members. On the same occasion Mr. King announced that his Government will probably make no appeal to the country during the remaining, and most difficult, period of the war—unless of course that period should extend beyond the constitutional limits of the life of the present Parliament, which expires in 1945. This does not mean that the Government would necessarily remain in office until 1945 if the war with Germany should come to an end early in 1944; nothing was said about that situation, but the probabilities are that a general election would be held in order that the Government might have a clear mandate for its participation in the peace-making. An election held under these circumstances would be subject to none of the objections which Mr. King attaches to one held while the fighting is still in progress.

There is nothing in the political situation to justify any suggestion that a general election is necessary at the present time. Neither the Ontario nor the Prince Edward Island provincial elections have any real bearing on federal politics. The federal by-elections have admittedly been unsatisfactory in that they all led to the defeat of Government candidates; but the candidates who were returned are of such irreconcilably different views that they could not possibly combine in support of an alternative Government.

Outsiders find it difficult to understand the disparity between the violence (a little abated recently) of the personal attacks upon Mr. King and the lack of any indication of popular agreement upon any conceivable Government that could succeed his own. The disparity is not too difficult to understand if one is familiar with the racial problems of the Dominion, but without that understanding it is certainly bewildering. The resentment against Mr. King is due to the fact that throughout a prolonged war he has refused to form a Government containing representatives of other parties than the Liberal. His reasons for that refusal appear sound or unsound, according to one's views about the necessity for maintaining French-Canadian participation in the Government so long as it can possibly be maintained upon terms that can be accepted by a substantial element of English-speaking Canada.

The "National" Government of which Mr. King's critics dream could have been formed and kept in power only upon one condition, that it should put in operation the system of conscription for overseas service. That that system is, from the point of view of military and economic efficiency, a more desirable method of carrying on the war than the present system may be admitted; it would probably be admitted privately by Mr. King himself. But it is obtainable only at a price, the price of the complete alienation and profound hostility of the French-Canadian element, at any rate in the province of Quebec. It is Mr. King's intense conviction that that price is too high to pay.

That the French-Canadian electors appear to have at the moment no sense of gratitude for this recognition of their special views on the conscription subject—the war being near its end and overseas conscription being no longer a danger—has nothing to do with the question. There is reason to hope that the present attitude, or apparent attitude, of Quebec, which includes the most violent opposition to war policies such as the votes to Great Britain which are regarded as essential by the rest of the country, will eventually become more reasonable; but in any case this is not the first time that a political leader who has devoted his life to the cause of Canadian unity has been rejected by the province of Quebec. French Canada does not now look back with much enthusiasm to the 1911 campaign in which Mr. Bourassa, with some financial assistance from English-speaking sources, succeeded in electing a large block of "Nationalists" to the Dominion Parliament whose subsequent achievements did nothing in particular to advance the interests of their compatriots. It is not improbable that French Canada will ultimately take much the same view of the present campaign of the Bloc Populaire. The former outbreak of excessive racialism took place during the approaches to a world war, and prevented Canada from taking any important part in the *naval* operations of that war, as she would have done if Sir Wilfrid's policies had been carried out. That the present outbreak has been postponed until towards the end of the war, and that Canada was able to go into the war and participate in it with great effectiveness for three years without any serious racial cleavages, is due almost entirely to the singleness of aim and the political sagacity of the present Prime Minister and of his late colleague, Mr. Lapointe. In proper historical perspective that fact will look pretty important.



—Photo by Karsh.

Latest picture of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who apparently will continue to be Canada's Prime Minister at least until war has ended, it was indicated this week.

Newspaper Reporting

WHEN Mr. Donald Gordon wrote to several daily newspapers in Canada to state that the fining of one George Rush "has been widely represented as the conviction of a farmer for giving his wife a lift in the truck in the regular course of his business," the first newspaper in which we happened to read his letter was the *Globe and Mail*. We thereupon proceeded to write some comments, perhaps in too general terms, on the impossibility of relying on the daily newspapers "for an accurate account of proceedings in the courts and council chambers of this country."

Now if the *Globe and Mail's* headline on the Rush case had only been as accurate as its report, we feel sure that Mr. Gordon would not have bothered to write to it, and indeed we think it more than probable that he would not have had to write to anybody. But that heading read: "Gave Wife Ride in Truck, Dunnville Farmer Fined," and thus constituted the first instance in which the Rush case was "represented as the conviction of a farmer for giving his wife a lift."

We strongly suspect that it was the *Globe and Mail's* headline that caused all the "wide misrepresentation." Headlines are very powerful things, and certainly the subsequent stories in the afternoon papers did little to suggest that Mr. Rush was merely part owner of a farm and not its operator. But in justice to the *Globe and Mail's* reporter we have to admit that *he* did not say that Mr. Rush was a farmer and that he did not suggest that Mr. Rush's truck was a farm truck.

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McTague and Cohen

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An Achievement in Art

AN EVENT of uncommon importance was the broadcast on Sunday evening last of E. J. Pratt's narrative poem "Brebeuf and His Brethren," with a musical setting by Healey Willan.

The verse has that stately quality which the tragic theme demands, and celebrates with apparent simplicity of utterance the high splendors of the human spirit. Dr. Willan's music reaches out into the ranges of emotion beyond speech, illustrating each phase of the story's progress. The mysteries of faith, Divine love and pity, and the secondary mysteries of the forest and other manifestations of God in Nature are expressed in broken themes of uncommon beauty, stepping from key to key in orderly confusion, and enriched by such wealth of instrumentation as only a musician of the first rank could conceive, much less write.

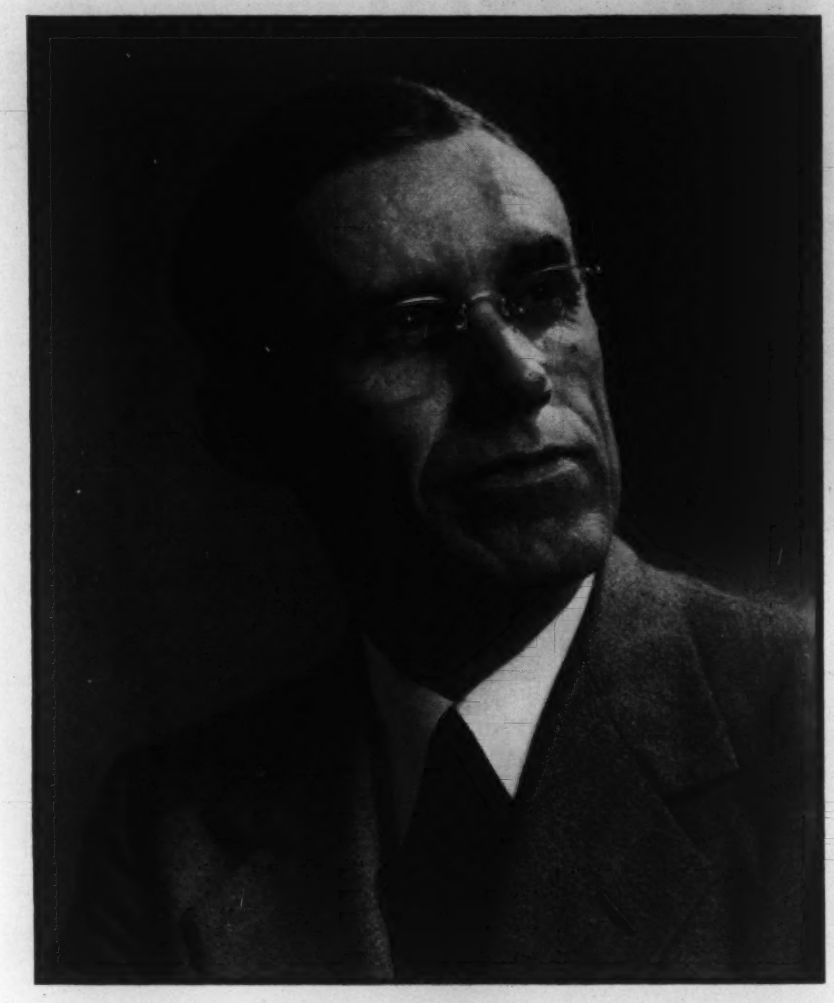
The performance by orchestra, singers and narrators was of the highest quality. It would be more effective still on the concert platform.

Temperance Needed

WE THINK there will be general approval of Cardinal Villeneuve's suggestion that the chief need in labor-employer relations is "temperance." Canadians cannot be too often reminded that the clash of interests between these two partners in industry, if permitted to go to extremes, can paralyze the whole productive enterprise of the country, and reduce us to the necessity of choosing between two equally disastrous alternatives—which may turn out to be the same thing in the long run—that of widespread unemployment, or that of a steadily and rapidly growing amount of state-provided employment.

Moderation—the "temperance" to which His Eminence refers—is of vital importance now and will become more so when the reconstruction period is with us; and it must be exhibited by both parties. A rather shocking example of the results of the lack of it is to be found in the report of the Conciliation Board in the dispute between J. Ford & Co., of Portneuf, Que., and its employees, members of the National Catholic Syndicate of the Paper Industry, Portneuf, as reported in that invaluable

(Continued on Page Three)



HUGHES CLEAVER *Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Why the War Costs So Much

BY COROLYN COX

HUGHES CLEAVER is Chairman of the War Expenditures Committee of the House of Commons, which is currently overhauling Government's wartime transactions with Aluminum Company of Canada and other financial details, large and small. The particular set-up of this Committee gives it special interest and an important place in the parliamentary machinery.

No cabinet member or other appointee to high office by the Government of the day gets on this Committee. It is composed entirely of ranking back-benchers, commonly referred to as "The Rank Benchers!" Its purpose is to enquire into any war expenditures it wishes to tackle or such as are brought to its attention, with the purpose of recommending economies. It was set up as a result of criticisms on the floor of the House of the way the present Government was spending the taxpayers' money in the present war, had no counterpart in the last war.

Composition of the Committee is also a recognition of the fact that a large number of M.P.'s who belong either to the Opposition party or to the other groups in the House not identified with the Government of the day are as anxious to play some part in the country's war effort as any cabinet minister. That goes also for members of the Liberal party who are not of cabinet rank, nor yet ministerial assistants. Therefore the "Little Fellows" are supposed to have a shot on this Committee. As it has happened, the one representative of the C.C.F. group is by no means a Little Fellow, but M. J. Coldwell, the Chief, himself, and two successive chairmen, previous to Mr. Cleaver's appointment, vacated the chair because of being elevated to Cabinet posts, first the Hon. T. J. Thorson and then the Hon. Alphonse Fournier.

Hughes Cleaver is rated a competent public servant, a grim one for punishment where work is concerned, an individual who has earned the respect of his fellow townsmen and the body of the House in Ottawa by standing up to a tough situation with unusual guts and character.

A native of Burlington, Ont., fifty-one years of age, son of a lawyer, he chose the law for his own profession. After public school and collegiate in Burlington, he entered Osgoode Hall without previously passing through 'Varsity because that was the only thing he could afford to do, took his B.A. extramural as he went along with law, was articled to the Toronto firm of Mills, Rainey and Hales. After he was called to the Ontario Bar in 1914, he returned to join his father in Burlington where the two men practiced as law partners for 19 years.

In 1916 Cleaver married Ariel Shepherd, daughter of a local shoe merchant. He pitched into municipal politics and public work of various sorts, served on the high school Board and municipal Council, was a Reeve in 1918 when he decided, during the dark hours of manpower shortage in the last war, that married or no it was time to get overseas, enlisted as a private in the First Canadian Tank Corps. He trained over in England at Bovington with a unit of garage mechanics and the like who had it all over him in practicing mechanics, but the lawyer was the boy to write an exam. Cleaver came out on top of his, his O.C. gave him his sergeant's stripes, and then came the Armistice. This war Cleaver has three daughters of age, two in the Army Trades School in Hamilton, one working in Steel Company of Canada.

Depression Victim

Back from the war, Cleaver took up his work as Reeve, was elected Mayor of Burlington in 1920, served a turn as Secretary of the Canadian Legion, too. He got very interested in development of the quite beautiful country round about, plunged into real estate business and highway paving contracts, and the whirl that rose up in the 'twenties. With the crash of '29-30, Cleaver lost everything.

In 1935 he decided to blow off steam by standing for election as a Liberal candidate in a constituency (Halton County) that had been solidly Tory for 46 years! Everything was wrong, it seemed. But people knew Cleaver round there, and how many could afford to cast a stone about matters culminating in 1929-30! They sent Hughes Cleaver to Ottawa, turned the constituency upside down for him and if "a friend is a fellow that knows all about you but likes you", Cleaver counts his down his way as the sands of the sea.

Prime trouble on Cleaver's mind when he rolled into the Capital as a freshly elected M.P. full of vim and vigor was the sight of the country paying out sixty million odd dollars a year to keep on relief men engaged in the building trades, when there was a housing shortage of forty thousand odd homes and labor is 85% of the cost of building a house. He burst upon the party caucus, sure the gentlemen were only needing to hear him in order to start on his scheme—and met the determined "NO" with which such suggestions from the newly elected are traditionally greeted. However, instead of nursing his notions on the back benches, he toted them back to Burlington, sold them to the town council, started the building boom in Burlington that provided a practical demonstration of how his notion would work. It did succeed, and the essence of his scheme, approved by the Hon. Charles Dunning, then Minister of Finance, became Part 3 of the National Housing Act of 1938.

Studies His Work

As Cleaver moved out of the quiet beginners' period in the House, he was put on standing committees. When he found himself on the Banking and Commerce Committee, he characteristically had in a professor of economics to give weekly lessons to himself and some other M.P.s in order to deal adequately with consideration of the Bank of Canada setup and the like. Other committees he has worked on are Miscellaneous Private Bills, Divorce Committee, Social Security, and Pensions. He personally saw through 22 pensions appeals of veterans, felt he got a good job done.

Government set up the War Expenditures Committee on almost identical lines as that of Great Britain, where such an organ has proven extremely valuable. It is designed to provide salutary eagle eyes on the government departments involved in making war expenditures, keep them on their toes, and keep the whole business of the Committee out of the political arena.

Howls are heard that hearings of this Committee should be public. They are actually done in camera on the ground that were they public (1) nobody would tell them things that might give information to the enemy; (2) nobody would tell them much else anyway; and (3) political sides would inevitably be taken, members would tend to feel their pride demanded they stick by any stand they might take in the beginning, regardless of whether further investigation might otherwise lead them into unanimity with other members. Continuous unanimous recommendations from this Committee that have been coming out do suggest there is truth in these contentions. There has also been criticism of the representation of the Committee, the Opposition feeling they have not enough members. Membership has been fixed according to the proportions of each group's actual representation in the House.

PASTORAL

SHADOWS of smoke blowing on the grass
And the grass bending down before the wind
Like water . . . moving. . .
And a stillness over everything
Like the quiet space that comes before daylight.
And suddenly . . over the shadows the tremulous weaving of sunlight
Like buttercups strewn in the grass;
Battalions of buttercups that it would be good to go and lie in
And press your face against
And clutch in your fingers.
Shadows of smoke blowing on the grass
And quenching the buttercups!

MONA GOULD.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Quebec Wage Differential

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ON THE Front Page, your issue of September 11, appears this item: "It has not been generally noted that the wage dispute between the unions and the anti-inflationists relates largely to the province of Quebec, and to the question whether the differential between Quebec wages and those of other industrial provinces should be maintained or not. The international unions are desperately anxious to get wage increases for Quebec, because without that achievement they see little chance of downing the Catholic unions, which under the leadership of the parish clergy are far less keen on the subject of high wages."

This is a rather interesting statement but it may be that, in this particular case, there is a measure of economic wisdom in the clergy and very little, if any, in the leaders of the international unions. You sum up the situation in these further sentences: "This is something more than a merely economic question; it affects the whole character and position of Quebec in Confederation. In 1939 Ontario, with a much higher percentage of women in wage employment than Quebec, and with a 3 per cent shorter working week, had an average wage of $1,026 as against Quebec's $873, a differential of 17 per cent."

These figures are quite correct but your comment was brief and, necessarily, a great deal was left out.

The figures given cover only factory wages. There is, however, another item in production costs, namely, the salaried workers. These include working proprietors, managers, superintendents, office and clerical staffs. Their average is slightly higher but the addition of the salaried workers does not alter the relationship between salary and wage rates in Ontario and Quebec. It does, however, give us a base from which we may calculate certain other important and relevant facts. The average pay of all employees in manufacturing in the two provinces in 1939 was $1,187 in Ontario, $1,016 in Quebec, again a difference of 17%.

There is, however, a difference in production per employee, and salaries and wages must bear some relationship to the value of the product produced. The number of workers employed in Quebec in 1939 was 220,321. Total production was $1,045,757,585. The average production per employee was therefore $4,747. The corresponding figures for Ontario were 318,871 employees and production of $1,745,674,707, an average of $5,475 per employee. The manufacturer in Quebec would indeed face a problem if he were compelled to pay Ontario wage rates for a production which on the average was only 87% of the production of the Ontario worker. The figures indicate also the problems which will arise if we accept proposals for a nation-wide minimum wage — unless it is based upon a minimum production per worker.

There is another point of view in regard to this question. If we divide total production into total wage and salary payments, we have a figure which represents the percentage rate which total wage and salary payments bear to total production. We must not take this to mean the total wage and salary costs in the products produced. There are costs, of this nature, in the raw material before it reaches the factory; there are also indirect labor costs which we need not here discuss. On this basis total salaries and wages in manufacturing, in Quebec, represent 21.4% of the value of the product produced, in Ontario the figure is 21.7%.

Let us now apply the higher Ontario percentage—21.7% instead of the 21.4 which he now earns. His per annum production is $4,747. This would give to the Quebec worker an average of $1,030 instead of $1,016, an increase of less than 2% over his present wage. If, on the other hand, he were to increase his production to the Ontario worker's average and retain his present percentage rate on total production, his income would rise to $1,172 without adding anything to costs of production, in fact bringing about a reduction in the costs of manufacturing in the province of Quebec. In the circumstances, the Quebec manufacturer would be quite willing to pay the Ontario rate.

I have made no attempt to assign causes for the lower productive capacity of the Quebec worker. This, after all, is a Quebec problem;—only the people of Quebec can solve it. It is regrettable that our economic problems must so often be given a political context and that leaders of labor, in these matters, make, always, the superficial rather than the fundamental approach. They will admit, quite frankly, that an increase in the total national income is the primary consideration, but give this question not a moment's consideration in the formulation of trade union policy.

Ottawa, Ont. R. J. DEACHMAN.

New Zealand Problem

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MORE information is needed on New Zealand. Your comment, "Healthy New Zealand," doesn't add much. Your argument is:

"SATURDAY NIGHT is published in a building with a fine facade. Therefore SATURDAY NIGHT is a fine, thoughtful publication."

The Acting High Commissioner in Ottawa defended New Zealand's economic system by describing New Zealand's war effort and citing the heroism of New Zealand fighters.

Any information I have been able to obtain about New Zealand is that the regimentation is severe and the bureaucracy appallingly large. For instance, recent figures on the state railways indicate that deficits have grown as traffic enlarged. The state railways have no private opposition.

Existing wartime prosperity is no proof that their Socialism works well. Any system should work when it is necessary to produce regardless of freedom and cost.

Bowmanville, Ont. GEO. W. JAMES.
Editor, *Canadian Statesman.*

We admit that "Healthy New Zealand" didn't add much to the fund of information. We think it may have added some. A really bad economic system, we suggest, is likely to have rather more effect on the health of the country which practices it than the architecture of the office building has on the quality of the magazine which is produced in it.—Ed.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

periodical, the *Labor Gazette*. The chairman and the labor member of the Board were understandably shocked to find that the company had adopted a shareholders' minute that "rather than recognize as a bargaining agent the group known to them as the National Catholic Syndicate, the officers of the company may, if they see fit, shut down the mills and close up the business," notwithstanding that the plant was engaged upon a war contract.

But the "intemperance" of this resolution was largely the result of an even more serious "intemperance" on the part of the Syndicate. Evidence concerning the behavior of Syndicate organizers and adherents during a strike in 1942 was to the effect that acts of violence were committed by the strikers to prevent the delivery of essential materials of war from the plant. The Board majority barred a great deal of evidence on this subject on the ground that they were not inquiring into the strike; but the question: "Is it true that you prevented the delivery of merchandise to the Canadian National?" was put to one striker and the answer was "Yes." Mr. Ford, the chief owner of the company, testified that mobs gathered with stones ready to heave at any worker who tried to deliver such materials, and that even after three provincial policemen had arrived the mob threatened them with stoning if they assisted in having the goods moved.

We are quite as much concerned, and we imagine the Cardinal is also, about possible intemperance on the part of the labor side of the relation as on the part of the employer side. The future of this country is today largely in the hands of organizations of labor, and if they show wisdom and temperance it will be a very bright future indeed. But if they show unwisdom and intemperance, the results will be disastrous.

TOLERANCE

By One of the Ninety and Nine

LO! HE is back who caused so much ado
When he was missing at the dusk, and when
The Shepherd sought him all the long night through
O'er weary miles to bring him back again.
Now he is grazing calmly with the flock,
Nibbling the tender grass at early morn,
Footsore from many a cruel jagged rock;
Showing the marks of mire and of thorn.

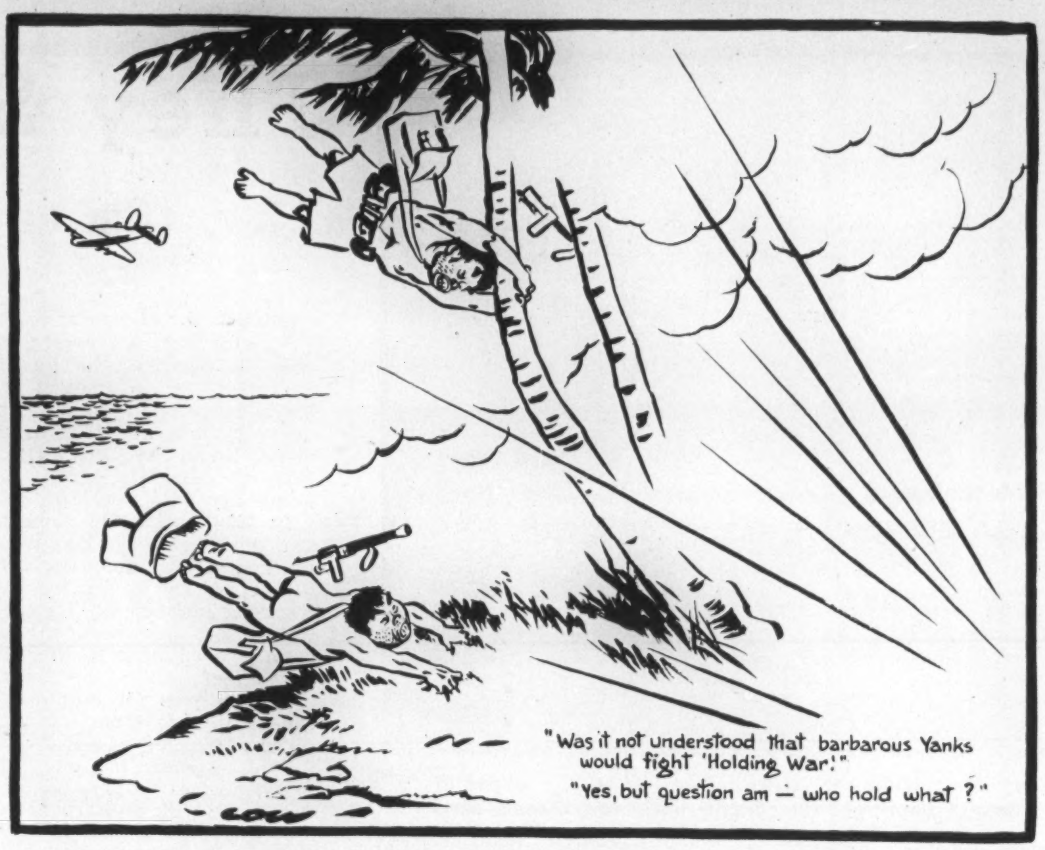
But I, who never played the truant part,
Nor felt the wild and sudden urge to go,
Dare hold no censure in my inmost heart,
Nor any scorn, since I may never know
If it be goodness holds me to the fold
Or terror of the night . . . and wolves . . . and cold.

MABEL FREER LOVERIDGE

Beaverbrook and Aitken

AND SO Lord Beaverbrook is back in the British Cabinet. The wheel comes full circle; the former Max Aitken, author of the first great merger in the financial history of Canada, the cement combination, goes into the Government as the champion of the "little man who has built up his little business" and doesn't want to be merged or squeezed out. For Lord Beaverbrook's latest campaign was against the "rationalization" of milk deliveries, which he declared was "squeezing out the small dairy operators and leaving the industry in the hands of a few big combines." With tears in his voice Lord Beaverbrook leaned across the House of Lords gangway and told Lord Woolton, the controller, that he (Lord Beaverbrook) didn't want to sell out the shares he holds in the industries he has built up, and he was sure Lord Woolton didn't want to sell his either, "so why should the little dairyman be turned out of his business?"

There is of course this distinction between the two combines, that Max Aitken's was brought about without the use of any governmental compulsory powers and was designed to promote a reasonable price structure by preventing cut-throat competition and assigning each cement plant its proper area of distribution. The milk combines obtain their hold on the situation as a result of government policy, and the question of price does not enter into the picture. Also the little dairymen are a bit smaller, though not much more defenceless, than the cement operators who didn't like the terms offered by the amalgamation. But the return of the Canadian peer to the Cabinet in these circumstances looks like a definite victory for the forces which are working for the restoration of the largest possible measure of freedom of enterprise after the war.



Call the House

THE anti-CCF press appears to have put a quite unjustifiable interpretation on the remarks of Mr. Jolliffe about Mr. Drew's "straining the constitution" in allowing several months to elapse before summoning the Legislature. These remarks had no reference to any legislation prescribing the times of sitting and the intervals between sessions. They referred solely—as is made clear by Mr. Jolliffe's letter to the premier—to the fact that Mr. Drew's following, while the largest of the three groups in the Legislature, is not a majority of that Legislature and cannot be assumed to be able to carry any and all proposals that his Government may wish to make.

It must be remembered that the powers now being exercised by Mr. Drew and his cabinet are not the result of any action by the new Legislature, which has never met. They are the result of an exercise of the prerogative of the Crown in the person of the Lieutenant-Governor—a perfectly proper and necessary exercise, but nevertheless one which is based on nothing more than the Lieutenant-Governor's forecast of the probable ability of Mr. Drew to obtain the support of members who are not of his own party and are not pledged to support him. If a similar situation developed, as it very well may in the near future, in the Dominion Parliament, the Governor General would have to exercise the same prerogative, and if the Winnipeg *Free Press* did not like the way in which he exercised it we should doubtless have loud complaints that Downing Street was running the affairs of Canada.

SATURDAY NIGHT, having no objection to the temporary exercise of the prerogative of the Crown either in the Dominion or in the province, would not of course make any such complaint in the case of a minority Government in the Dominion, and does not in the case of the present minority Government in Ontario make any complaint that the affairs of the province are being rather largely influenced by the Lieutenant-Governor, who is a Dominion appointee. But in both cases it is clearly desirable that the responsibility for the possession of office by the new Ministers should be transferred as soon as convenient from the shoulders of the Crown's representative to those of the Legislature. For Mr. Drew to administer the province without a Legislature (and solely on the guess of the Hon. Mr. Matthews that he will be able to control the Legislature when it does sit) for the maximum length of time permitted by the statutes prescribing the time of sitting would obviously be scandalous, though it would be perfectly legal. It seems to follow that the nearer the session-less period comes to the permitted maximum, the nearer the delay comes to being scandalous.

About Mr. Willkie

WHILE there is nothing sure in politics observers of the American scene have already nominated Wendell Willkie as the Republican candidate for the presidency in 1944. Since his impressive run in 1940, which startled and even annoyed the old-line leaders of the party, he has grown enormously in strength and popularity. His journey around the war-world as an observer for President Roosevelt (the Enemy at home) enraged the party managers, but his record of the trip, "Our World," has led all the best-sellers for some months past. Lately he has imposed his will on the National Republican Committee meeting at Mackinac Island, to end all pussy-footing in the matter of American participation in the re-organization of the world after the war. So he has strength in committee as well as on the hustings. There is no other Republican figure of equal stature.

So Time Flows On

A FAMOUS singing society called the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto, under H. A. Fricker, had long enjoyed an annual love-feast with the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by a stormy blond called Leopold Stokowski. But that, children, was long ago; the exact date being withheld for reasons which will appear later.

It was a series of "times" with the Bach B Minor Mass, the Beethoven Ninth Symphony, complete with choral explosion, the Requiems of Verdi and of Brahms, besides unaccompanied vocal splendors by Lotti, Tschaikowski and others.

It was a time when the choir's grace-before-meat at banquets and mutual admiration societies was always Rachmaninoff's "To Thee, O Lord" (in eight parts), a distinct novelty in the stately hotels of Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Culture was going strong, and choir-members at home, whistling while they worked in office or factory, tossed off snatches of *Cum Sancto Spiritu*, or the alto lead in Elgar's "Lullaby." And this last was most appropriate with the announcement that Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Stokowski (born Olga Samarov) had a brand-new daughter. Something really had to be done by the choir about this, besides boning the father for cigars of recognition. It was done. At a formal meeting certain mugs of sterling silver were presented and a good time was had by all, save little Sonya, not yet aware of anything important save meal-times.

And now Sonya Stokowski, an actress of parts, is in the cast of "The Patriots," coming to Toronto on November 1, and it's nobody's business how old she is, or when she got her first silverware.

THE PASSING SHOW

GENERAL MacARTHUR says he is prepared for any duty he is called on to perform down to holding a horse. We prefer to see him continue his work on Tojo's goat.

•

The CCF is calling for an early sitting of the Ontario Legislature. Just can't wait to try out their nice new seats.

•

Never has life been so hard. All A and B workers are frozen in their jobs, and pretty soon they'll be frozen at them.

•

Forecast for the month: The world's series will produce a new world champion box-office take.

•

Canada has problems. From a last-week paper we learn that bootleg liquor costs ten dollars in Vancouver, anywhere up to twenty in Winnipeg, fifteen in Toronto, ten in Montreal, and in Halifax it's illegal and you practically can't get it at all.

•

They say that now, when Canadian soldiers are advised that they have been mentioned in despatches, they ask: "Whose? Ross Munro's?"

•

Democracy, Series A and B

Concerning the people down under the border,
Their dates for elections are settled by order.
Congressionals always are four years apart,
And half-way between, would-be Presidents start,
So, as one campaign ends, yet another begins,
But Bigger and Better, in praise—and in sins.
There isn't a moment of freedom from care
But some high-gear statesmen is sawing the air.

But up here in Canada doubtful we sit,
Each Parliament lasts but five years—and a bit,
Although if the dominant Party gets sore
It may "go to the country" in three years, or four,
Or, in case of a war, (if a Statute is passed)
The boys may "stay put" while the fighting may last.
And so with the Provinces. Premiers stand pat,
And the ardent electors don't know where they're at.

J. E. M.

•

The Canadian Congress of Labor convention adhered strictly to a six-hour day throughout its sessions. Thus the question of paying delegates time-and-a-half for listening to overtime speakers did not arise.

•

To help make rationing work in England, people are said to be bartering clothing. Any man would give the shirt off his back for a new suit.

•

Suggested motto for the German troops in the south of Italy: "Burn Naples and then die."

•

A member of the Quebec Government said last week that "French-Canadians believed their duty was to participate in the war as volunteers." After a careful study of all the relevant regulations, we can find nothing to prevent them.

•

Mother Goose 1943

Hush, little housewife, don't you cry;
You'll be a welder by and by.

•

The latest German invention is a fog grenade. As the Germans are in a considerable fog anyhow there is no trouble about filling it.

•

Wonder if it is much consolation to the Neapolitans to reflect that even when burning Naples the Germans must still be saving the world from Bolshevism.

•

Hess, it appears, came to report to the British that the Fuehrer did not want to defeat England. Well, he doesn't have to.

•

San Francisco has become the world storage centre for Australian wool. And we had thought that the Americans stopped wool-gathering after Pearl Harbor!

•

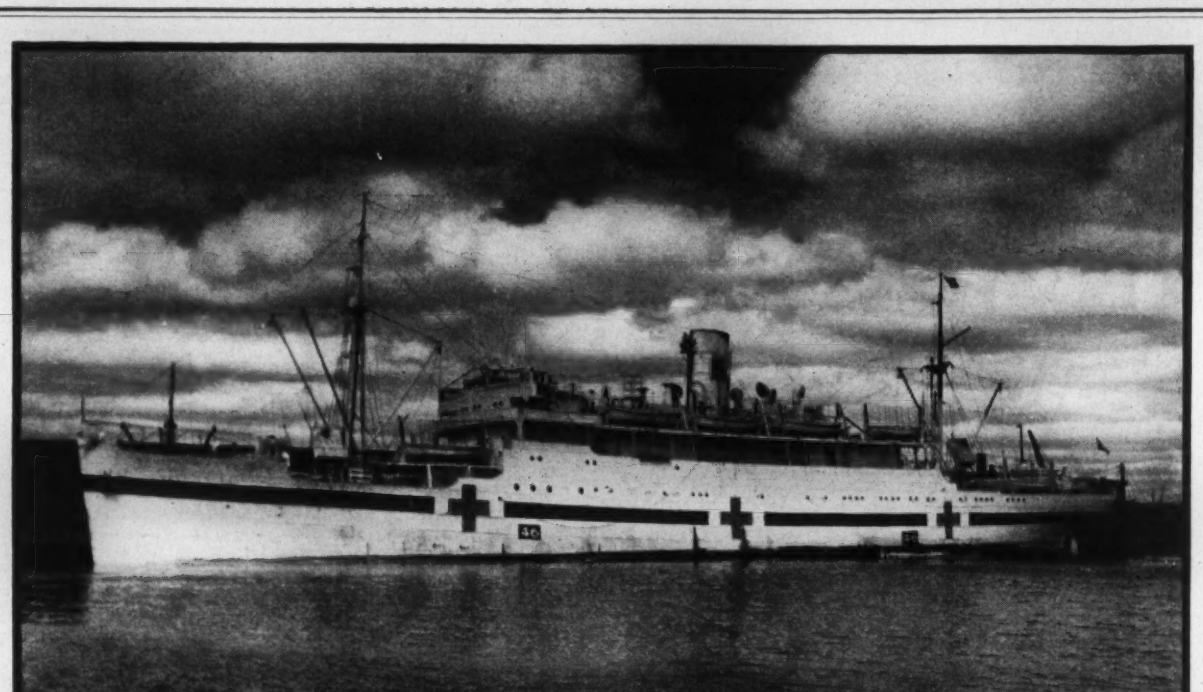
The Axis legions used to be staggering in size and strength. Now they are just staggering.

•

In Montreal an "illegal" strike has cost its organizer a $500 fine, which is a pleasant reminder that words are getting back their dictionary meanings.

•

And we still think the Communist party should have called itself the Timbuctooters.



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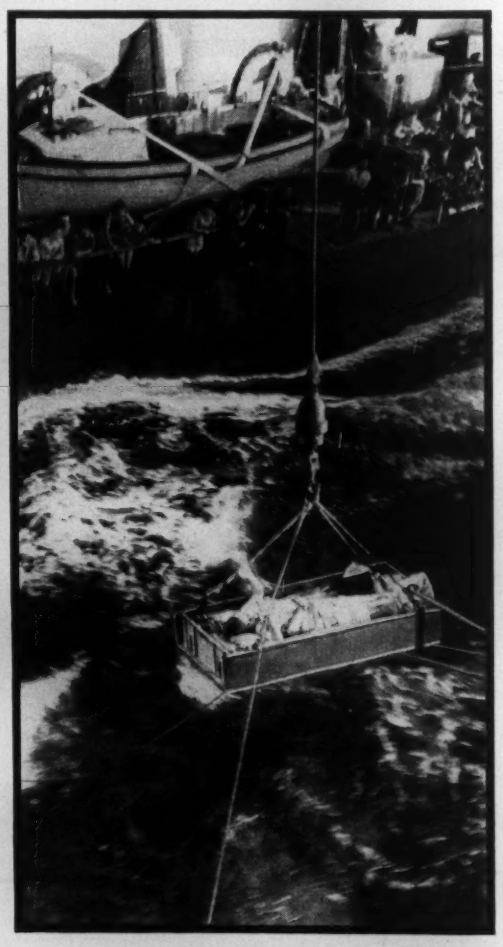

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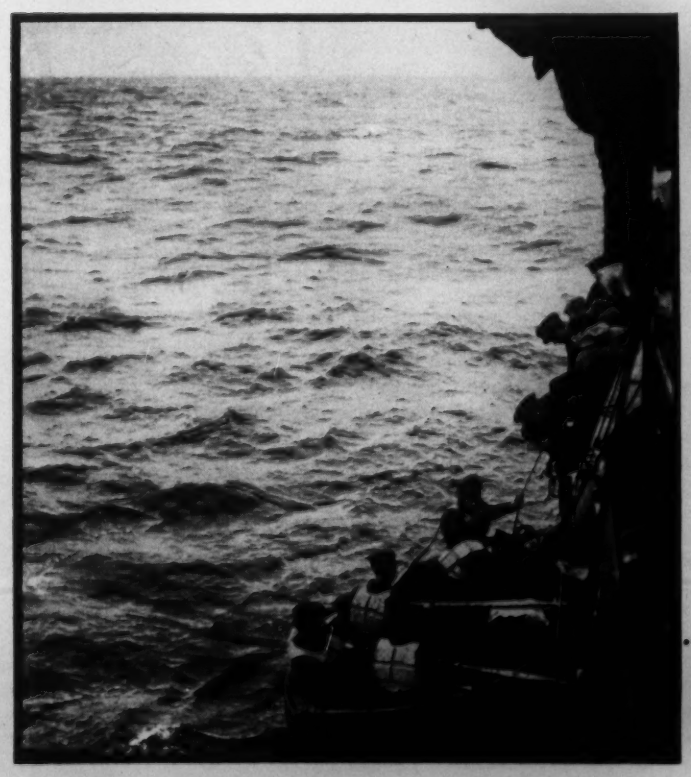

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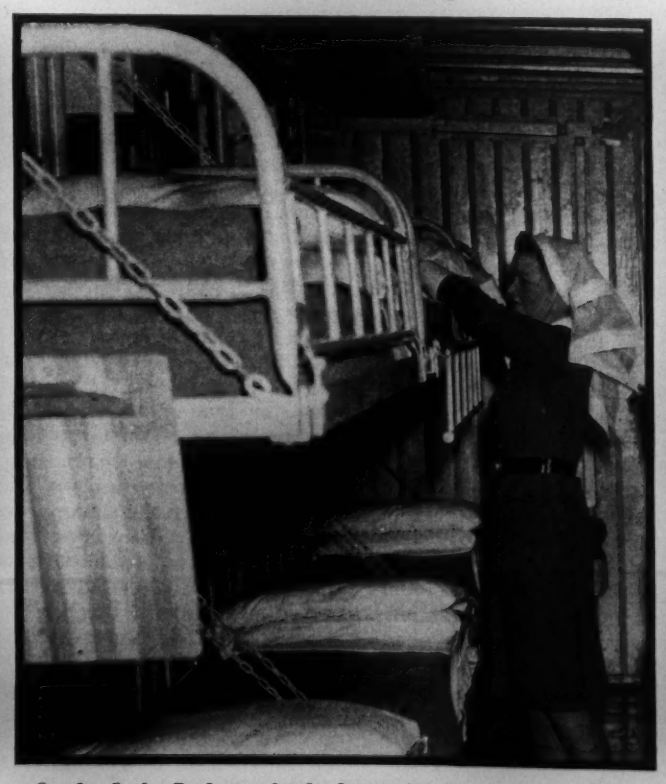

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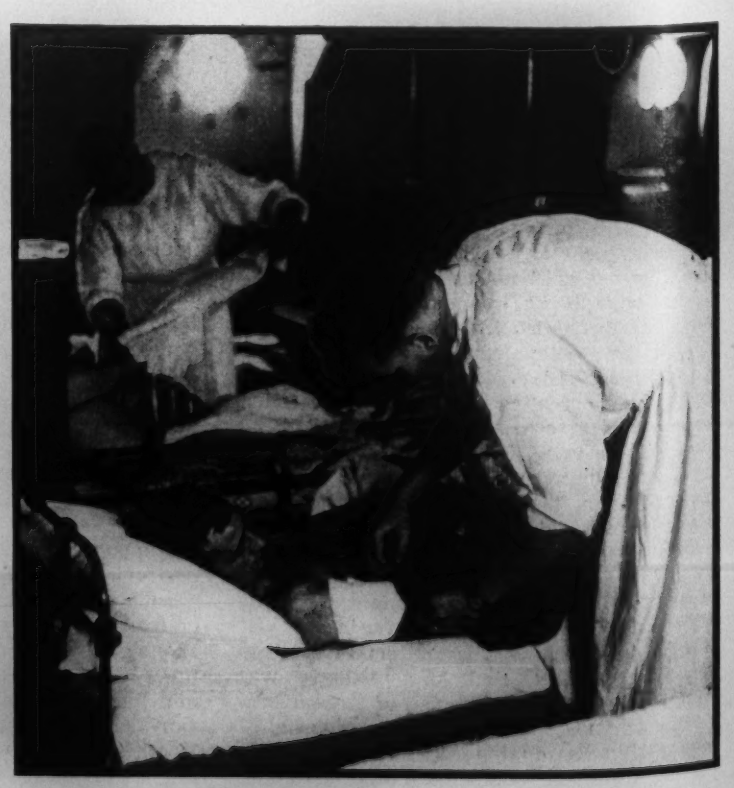

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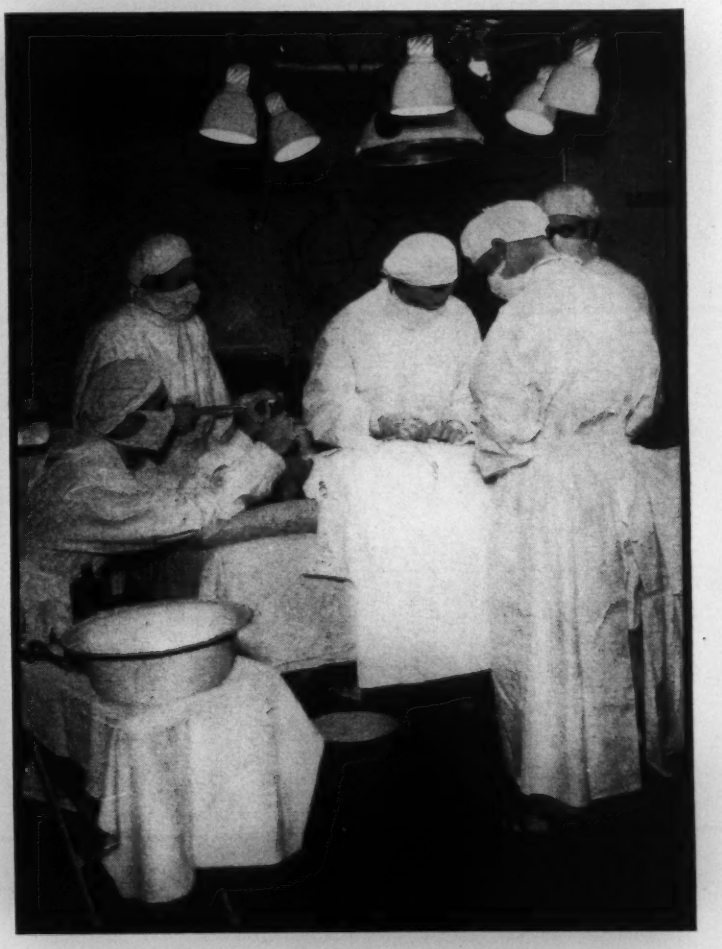

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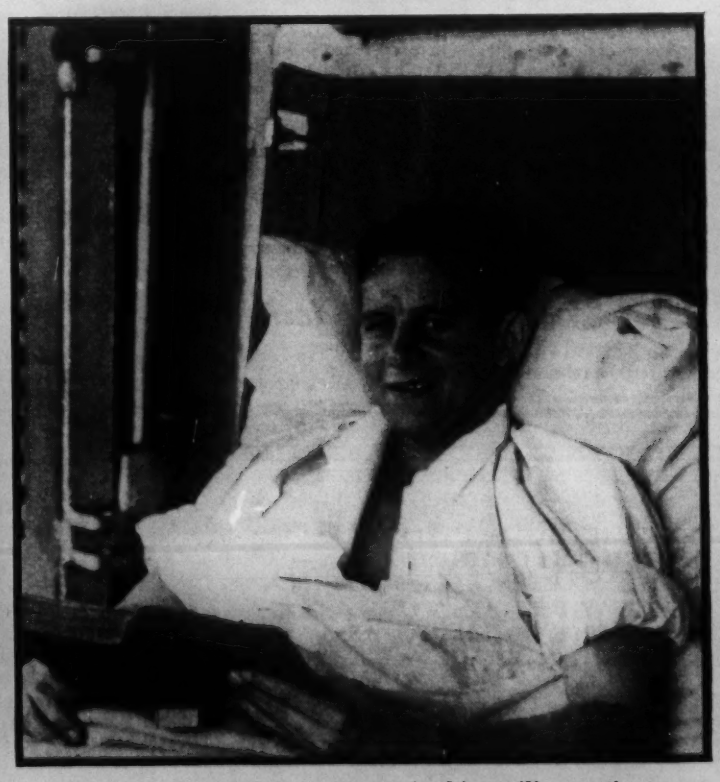

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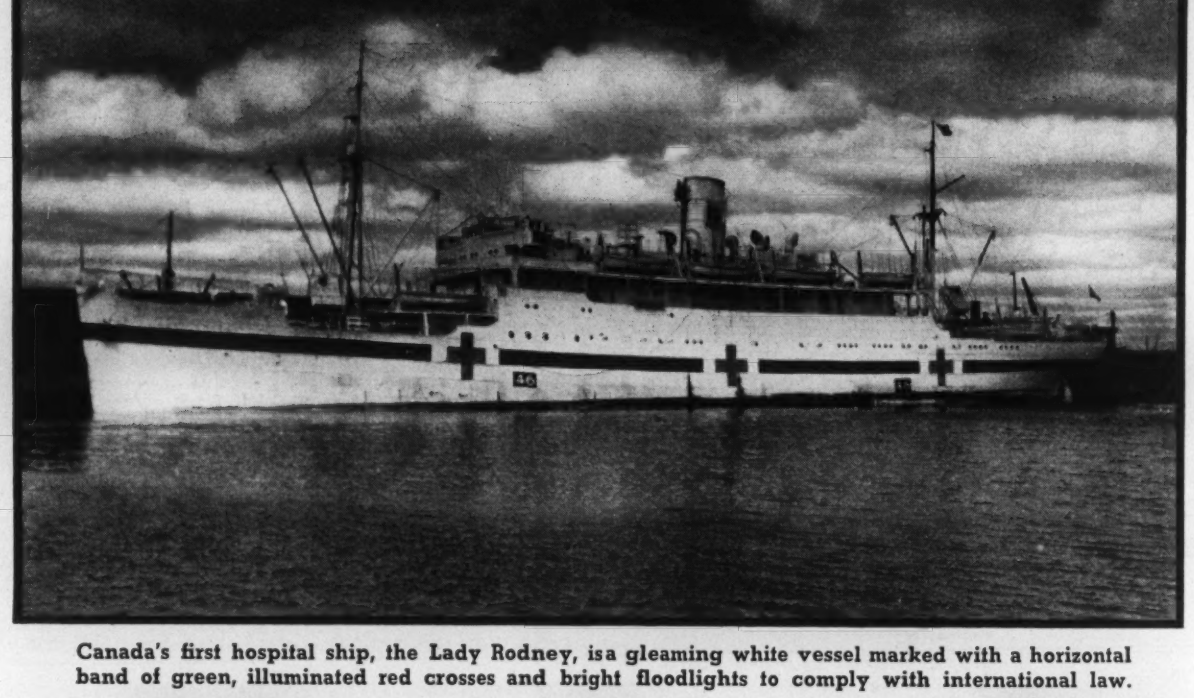

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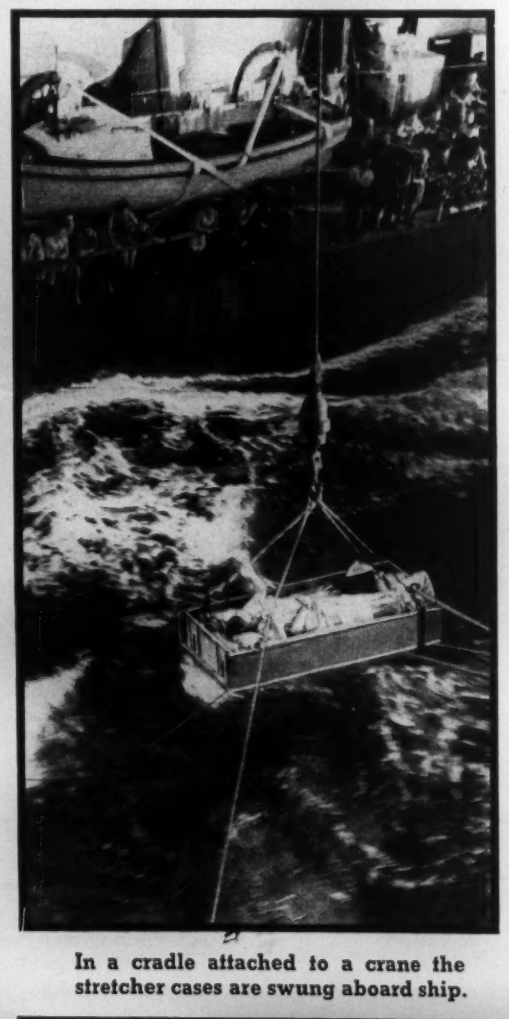

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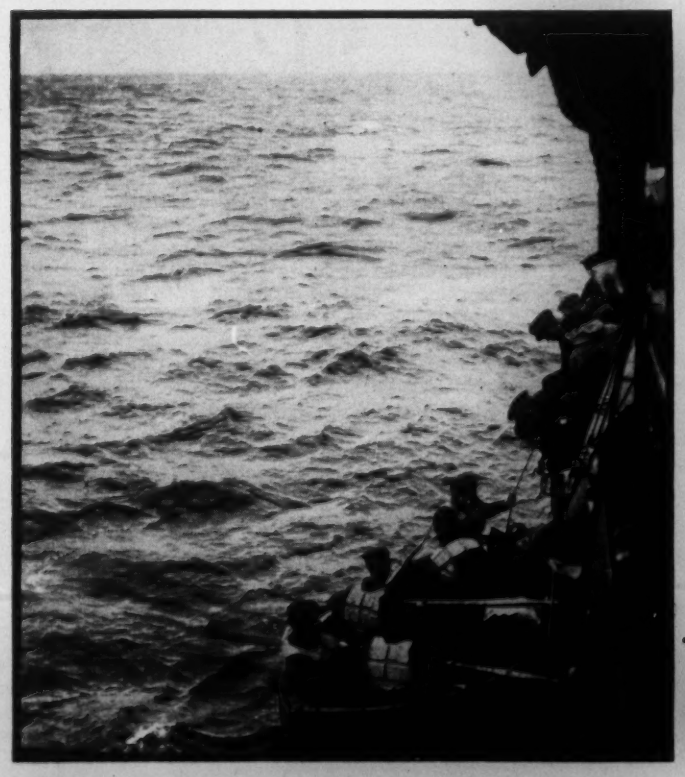

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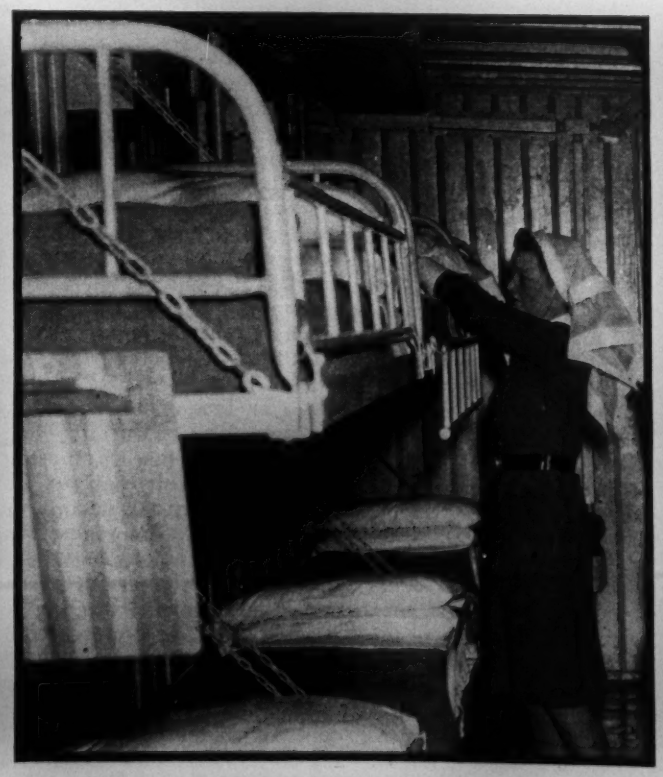

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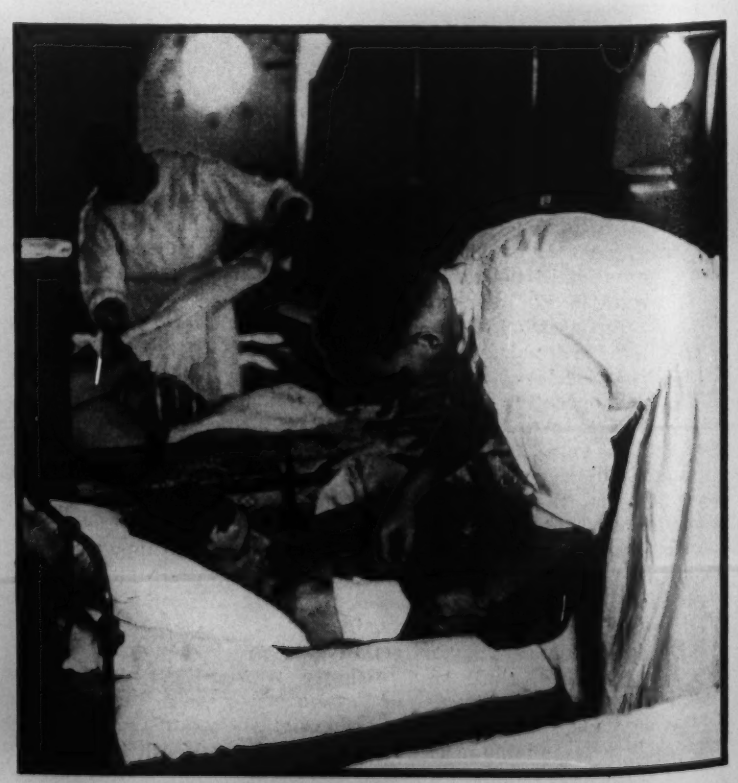

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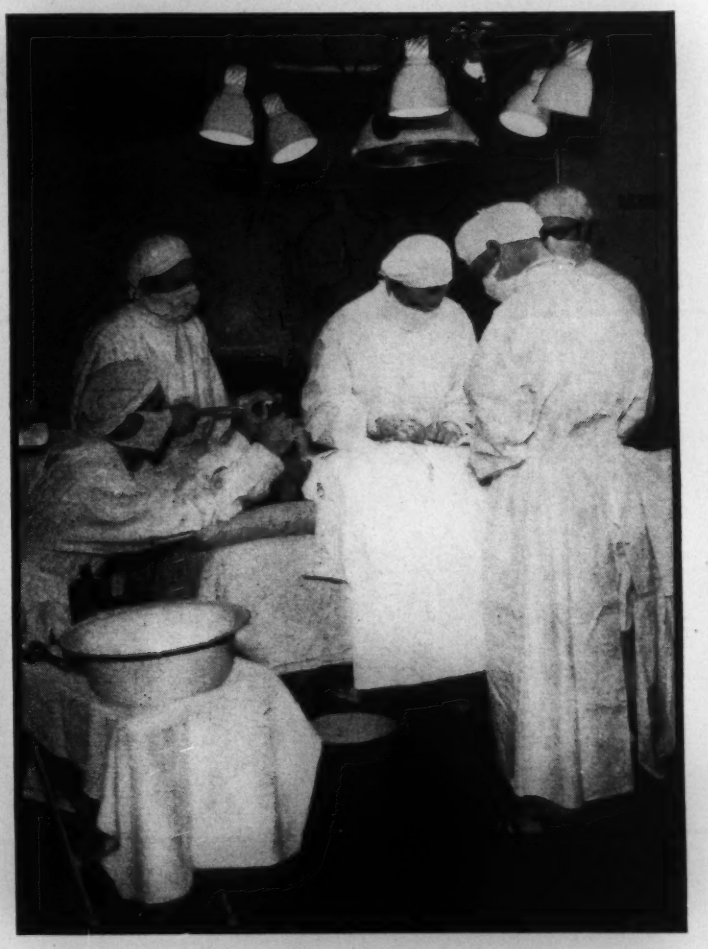

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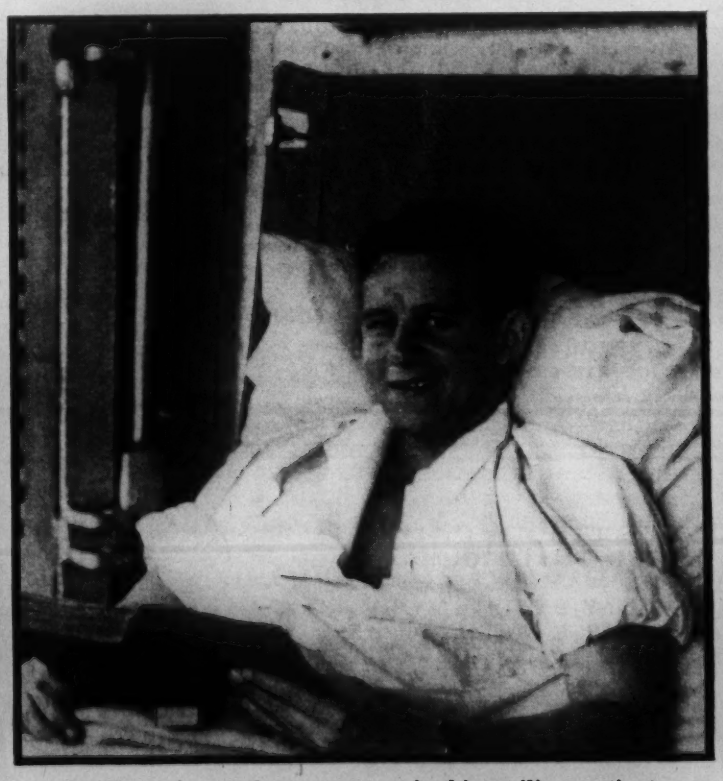

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Rub your Absorbine Jr. in

. . . a little goes a long way

SORE MUSCLES? Rub them with Absorbine Jr., *full strength!* Only a *few* drops bring relief as it speeds up your circulation in the affected areas. Then fresh blood can carry pain-causing fatigue acids away. Always keep Absorbine Jr. handy. At all drugstores, $1.25 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., Montreal, Que.

ABSORBINE Jr.

AIR-SICK?

Nausea, dizziness, stomach distress may be prevented and relieved with the aid of

Mothersill's

AIR SICK REMEDY

Canada Must Cope With a Coal Crisis

BY ANNE FROMER

Canada will be short four million tons of coal this winter. The shortage is not something abstract or distant, but a fact that concerns every Canadian in home, office and factory.

Contributing causes that have added up to a deficit in the nation's coal quota, and the steps that will be taken to keep war industries fired at the expense of domestic hearths, are here outlined.

A COAL shortage in summer is a vague, even paradoxical situation to the average citizen. But advancing winter is about to push Canada's fuel crisis, its seriousness quite unabated, smack into the places where he will feel it most—into the home where he lives and sleeps, the factory or office where he works, the movie where he relaxes.

Usually, there is little that "the man in the street" can do about shortages in the raw material of heavy industry, but in the case of coal a large share of the problem is being placed squarely on the individual. The needs of what might be called "human comfort" consumed only one of ten tons of coal burned in Canada last year, but is being asked to make up one-fourth of the 4,000,000 ton shortage Canada now faces.

It is impossible to place one finger on the cause of Canada's critical coal situation. To point out the factors requires all the digits of both hands.

First, the Dominion's total coal consumption this year will be 47,000,000 tons, compared with 43,000,000 tons last year and about 31,000,000 tons in an average peacetime year. The railways alone will burn four and a half million tons more; war industries will account for another 4½ million; steel production will take a million and a half tons of extra coke; a single new plant, the Sarnia synthetic rubber factory, will use half a million tons, and 800,000 extra tons will have to be exported from western fields to bordering U.S. states.

Next, the United States mine strikes of several months ago are now beginning to make themselves felt in Canada; the industrial heart of the Dominion, Ontario and Quebec, needs nearly 25,000,000 tons of American coal annually, but during the strikes, lake freighters were bringing it here at less than their capacity. To make up for that, the freighters would have to be operating now at more than 100 per cent of their maximum capacity, which, as Euclid would point out is absurd. Too, the lake fleets of coalers have been drained of 35 per cent of their bottoms by certain war needs.

In fact, the Canada-wide coal shipping problem deserves a finger of its own: In the Maritimes, miners could only work three days a week because their production was piling up in huge pyramids above ground, as coal could not be moved fast enough by the reduced number of boats available. The railroads did their best—freighted 750,000 tons more than the year before—but could not overcome the bottlenecks formed by the Canso straits ferry and steep grades at various other points.

Miners "Forgotten Men"

Short supply in alternate fuels is taking a heavy toll, too. As a small example, hundreds of heating units were converted from fuel oil to coal as a result of a government campaign to conserve petroleum products; in other regions, natural gas was needed so badly for new industries that householders were virtually ordered to change their furnaces to coal. In Vancouver, where in normal years 72 per cent of all domestic and industrial heating was done by wood or sawdust, 11 per cent by fuel oil and only 17 per cent by coal, lack of the first two has resulted in a three-fold increase in the demand for coal.

But manpower shortage remains the biggest factor. There just aren't enough miners to meet Canada's emergency needs, which have to be made up in this country's coal beds. Nor is it a new problem. It dates back more than 20 years. In 1922 there were 30,096 coal miners in Canada. In 1942 there were only 24,759, some 14,000 in the Maritimes and the rest in the west.

The surprising part about these figures is not that coal mining lost more than 5,000 below-ground workers in that period, but that it lost only that number. For many years in Canada the coal miner has been the veritable "forgotten man". He was sure of employment for, at most, six months in the year. The very best income he could hope for was $1,200 annually if he were a western contract miner, or $800, if he worked by the day. In the east, his income would be no larger, but he would have to work longer for it.

Few Have Gone Back

The coal he mined could not compete, in price, in the big-volume Ontario and Quebec markets, with that imported from the United States. Consequently, he was the first to feel any slackening in industrial demand, through mine shut-downs or lay-offs.

His living conditions, even in times of fairly steady work, were, to say the least, cheerless: long hours spent travelling to and from work, poor housing in dismal settlements, dirt, noise, lack of recreation.

Despite all this, the miners of Canada have done a magnificent job, as federal officials readily admit. The average miner, 10 years older than in 1939 because of enlistments of younger men, has actually stepped up output of coal from 180 tons to 196 tons a month.

But he and his fellow workers could not come near to making up a manpower shortage which government officials estimate to be 10,000 men, based on wartime requirements. As a result, the government took steps, in an order-in-council with more drastic provisions than any introduced for other short-handed industries, to make good the lack.

The order keeps miners and exminers out of the armed forces and other industries, provides payment of $19.20 a week while they are being shifted to the mine, and $7.50 a week living allowance to workers who leave their families to return to the mines, protects them against dismissal.

This "back to the mine" movement has admittedly not been an unqualified success. Fewer than 1,000 miners have gone back. Some hundreds of ex-miners in the armed forces have volunteered to work in mines on special leave, but, apart from all considerations of patriotism, army life and pay are actually more attractive than a miner's existence.

Since Canada's long-range coal problem is centred on her own mining industry and in her own miners, it is there that long-range remedial measures will have to be applied.

What Miners Want

What Canadian miners want, in brief, is: A national council to survey the nation's fuel requirements, with a view to working out a plan for national self-sufficiency, probably through subsidies. Pat Conroy, secretary of the Canadian Congress of Labor, maintains that one-fifth of the $50,000,000 Canada pays the United States annually for coal would be sufficient to subsidize national distribution of Canadian coal.

In addition the miners ask for increased wages, better working conditions, and tax-free overtime pay. Mr. Justice McTague, chairman of the National War Labor board, is expected soon to report on a new tax plan for miners.

No long range plan, however, can help Canada's immediate shortage of 4,000,000 tons of coal. Three steps are being taken to meet this situation: (1) Strip or surface mining to yield high tonnage fast. Earth moving equipment is being brought from the completed Alaska highway to regions in Saskatchewan and Alberta, where the coal seams lie near to the surface. Bulldozers will remove an "overburden" of earth, rock and shale to expose coal beds 14 to 30 feet below the surface. These operations are expected to yield 2,000,000 tons, or half Canada's deficit.

(2) Government subsidizing of mines which can be made to increase

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their yield by mechanization, to others which would close because they were nearly "played out," no longer profitable to operate, and to still others caught between price ceilings and mounting production costs. Already $3,000,000 has been given or loaned to 60 of the 396 Canadian mines, and this aid is expected to result in production of an extra million tons.

(3) "Human heating" conservation. This is the measure which will make this country's coal problem a very personal matter to every Canadian this winter. As personal, in fact, as his or her underwear. For one of the recommendations of the national fuel conservation committee is that warm underwear be worn to save coal.

Other recommendations, which have more the character of "orders" and are backed by order-in-council, require that not more than five inches of water be drawn for a bath, that apartment temperatures be kept down to 68 degrees, with heat further reduced at 11 p.m., that householders purchase no more than 75 per cent of last year's coal requirements in the form of anthracite, with lower grade coal making up the difference.

Essential industries will be heated at 60 to 65 degrees, and some non-essential plants such as green houses, may be closed. "Heat wardens" will keep constant patrol in plants to make sure fuel is not being wasted via open windows or faulty insulation.

Schools will be no warmer than 68 degrees, and furnaces will be damped at 2.30 p.m. In places of amusement, where coats can be worn, such as movies and auditoriums, 60 degrees will be the maximum.

In hotels, cards will request guests not to let the hot water tap run continually while they shave, to close windows and turn off radiators when rooms become reasonably warm.

As one official put it the most popular holiday greeting this year will read: "With best wishes for a merry Christmas and a mild winter."

London Letter

The Abbey and Its Many Monuments

BY P. O'D.

THE monuments in Westminster Abbey are never long out of the news, even in such times as these. Someone or other is always wanting to have something done about them or done to them, and starts writing letters to the newspapers about it, and so starts any number of other people writing, too. For the Abbey monuments are both a source of national pride and a subject of national controversy. Everyone is proud of them, and no one is satisfied with them.

In the first place, there are far too many of them—monuments to all sorts of worthy persons, who probably cut quite a figure in their day, but who have left about as much trace in history as so many prize beeves. There they are in the national Valhalla, and there they stay—often with immense monuments that entirely dwarf the modest memorials of far more distinguished men.

As a result, unless you have a much better than average knowledge of English history, you wander about the Abbey without knowing whether you ought to be interested or not, or what half the monuments are there for. And so unfailingly you are bored.

Recent suggestions which have been given a favorable hearing include one that the statues and memorials should be adequately labelled. But I can't see that that would do such a lot of good, beyond preventing you perhaps from spending much time over the memorials of pompous mediocrity. It would, in addition, have the disadvantage of making the Abbey look rather like an auction room.

Another recent suggestion is that the statues should be colored. It is true that the Greeks did it, and that there is at present a fashion for that sort of thing. But the thought of all those Abbey monuments gaudy in coats of new paint is not one to soothe the fretful imagination. White may be dull, but it is certainly safer.

The best suggestion of all was made some time ago by one of the canons of the Abbey. It was that every now and then—say, once a century—there should be a review of the monuments and their subjects, and those that did not have a really good claim to survival should be ousted. Such an appraisal is long overdue.

Memories of W. W. Jacobs

Some eight or ten years ago a friend of mine, wandering about a little Channel fishing port, came on a quiet little old man sitting on the end of an upturned boat. My friend recognized him as W. W. Jacobs—which was very clever of him, for Jacobs was the most elusive of literary celebrities.

My friend introduced himself as an ardent admirer of the Night Watchman and Ginger Dick and the other famous characters, and they had a very pleasant chat. In the course of it my friend expressed his regret that he had not seen a new Jacobs story in so long. Jacobs smiled and shook his head a little sadly.

"I have no more stories to tell," he said. "But I love to visit such places as this. I have always loved them—the look of them and the smell of them and everything about them. It brings back many pleasant memories."

And that perhaps is the best verdict on the stories themselves—to think of them brings back many pleasant memories. Now Jacobs is dead, at the age of eighty.

Make Cooking Romantic

Miss Annette Snapper is said to be one of America's most famous and successful restaurant-consultants. Incidentally what a country it is for new professions! Miss Snapper's job apparently is to go around and tell cooks where they are wrong. That sort of thing easily becomes a habit.

Having come over to England on a tour of inspection, and being the guest of the National Society of Caterers to Industry—and what a country this is for impressive labels!—Miss Snapper has proceeded to tell English people where they are wrong. Everywhere, says Miss Snapper.

British cabbage may be all right in the ground, but when cooked, says Miss Snapper, it looks like yesterday's wash, and tastes rather like it, too. Peas are generally cooked so long that they have no color left.

Miss Snapper had a lot to say about dramatizing food and making it romantic and alluring. What Miss Snapper seems to overlook is that nearly all food in this country is romantic—if you can get it. A mutton chop, a three-egg omelet—there's romance for you! But perhaps Miss Snapper is right in calling on English people to put more imagination into their cooking. It is almost the only ingredient that Lord Woolton has so far left unrationed.

"My dad is so a soldier—
even if he isn't in uniform!"

"MY MOM told me so! He was in the last war, but he's too old for this one. But gee, *that doesn't stop him from fighting!* No siree! My Mom says that Dad and all the fellows out at Anaconda are doing a great big job. They're working like 'sons-o-guns' to turn out all the copper for tanks, 'n ships, 'n planes, 'n everything."

Yes, Johnny, turning out the copper and copper alloys necessary for the production of modern war equipment *is* a great, big important job. Today, copper is one of our most needed metals. It is rustless... non-magnetic, durable, a high conductor of electricity and very workable. Because of this combination of important qualities, copper is indispensable in the making of shells, guns, tanks, ships and planes, as well as innumerable other articles of war equipment.

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Political Agnosticism Big Factor in CCF Rise

BY A. C. FORREST

The CCF vote in recent elections was largely a vote of the politically agnostic — those who have lost faith in the old parties but have not necessarily acquired much faith in the new one.

This situation presents certain dangers, for the new party as well as for the country. It exposes the party to invasion by opportunists; and it exposes the country to the risk of being governed by a party elected by people who do not really believe in its principles.

IN A sketchy analysis of the recent Ontario election, the *Christian Century* concludes that there is "clearly disclosed the increased radicalism in Canadian thinking." Describing the CCF, Editor Morrison writes for the benefit of readers unfamiliar with Canadian politics that it is an "out-and-out socialist party, ... its speakers not afraid to point to Russia as a model for Canada to imitate." And he adds, "This party will try to give it (Canada) real socialism, not the sham affair displayed by the Labor Governments in England."

Now we don't propose to argue this Chicago publication's analysis of the aims of the CCF. But his conclusion that Canadians are becoming increasingly radical in their political thinking is not entirely borne out by the results of a close observation of recent political events, although a superficial survey of the growing popularity of the CCF may lead to such a conclusion.

There was a time when Canadians could be divided into two political groups, Liberals and Conservatives. Do you remember the time when you knew, or if you didn't know you could soon find out the political creed of all your neighbours? Those years when every substantial citizen of the village, town or city was known to be either a Liberal or Conservative. And you could drive up and down the rural concessions and point to this farmer and that and tell to what party he owed his allegiance.

Today a more exact division of Canadians would be: those on the right, the reactionaries; those on the left, the radicals; and those in between, the fence-sitters. And how the fence-sitters have multiplied!

In this writer's opinion, based on the experience of having lived in many different parts of Canada during the past few years, Canadians have swung not so much to radical politics as to political agnosticism. That centre group, whose vote has become so unpredictable, is a large group cutting across every province and every avenue of life. Politically, Canadians may be divided into radicals, re-actionaries, and political agnostics, and the party or political leader which can catch the imagination and win the support of that last group should be able to determine Canada's future political policy.

The reactionary group, Liberal or Conservative because their fathers were, is getting smaller. I can go back to my home community in rural Ontario and drive up and down the concessions and still tell you which farmers are Liberal and which Conservative. But you can't be sure of the farmers' sons. If they are not fed up with both old parties and become supporters of the CCF they will probably be disinterested in politics entirely.

And in certain other parts of Canada, in industrial areas where depression and unemployment, or on the prairie where drought and crop failure took their toll of the politically faithful, you find very few reactionaries.

But they are not radical, all of them. In fact many a so-called "red" of depression days was just tired, hungry and unemployed, and he found in radical politics his only apparent hope for a better day. But throughout Western Canada there are many who might be called rightly, radical. In Eastern Canada one becomes accustomed to a general lack of interest in political questions except at election time. But in the West you get politics for breakfast. And if they know you are from the East you will probably get politics before you're up in the morning.

But despite the apparent radical nature of the Westerner's politics, underneath so much seeming conviction there is a definite political agnosticism. Even in Alberta, the home of that novel experiment, the late Mr. Aberhart had to mix strange religious prophesyings with his radical politics, to win and hold the loyalty of his people. And back of the Westerner's political convictions there has always been an almost pathetic yearning for good weather, a good rainfall and a good crop again, before which a great deal of the radical nature of his politics would disappear.

Here are Premier George Drew of Ontario and Adelard Godbout, Premier of Quebec, photographed on the occasion of the former's visit to Quebec City. Purpose of his visit, Premier Drew explained, was to discuss matters of mutual interest between the two provinces, with a view to some measure of collaboration in dealing with plans for postwar reconstruction.

CCF a Means of Protest

However this does not account for the tremendous increase in popularity of the CCF as evidenced in the Ontario elections, and recent by-elections in other parts of Canada. But these elections do not prove that Canadians have suddenly become increasingly radical. They prove rather that through the CCF this great group of the politically agnostic has found a way of expressing its lack of faith.

Now in every community, but more clearly in industrialized centres, we find that many of our finest, best read and most socially conscious young people are ardent supporters of the CCF. But these are not in sufficient numbers to explain the recent election results.

The majority of those who voted CCF are not true converts to the party. But they wanted to express a protest against existing conditions and government, and in the CCF they found the political means to register their protest, and give the old parties a bit of a spanking.

I know of some men who after voting CCF were nearly sick when the results were coming in, for fear the party might be elected. One "radical" who worked diligently through the campaign now admits that he is very pleased with the results, and prefers to have Mr. Drew responsible for the government with the CCF in Opposition. These examples are suggestive of a politically agnostic people, rather than of a society of increasing radicalism.

Another indication of such a spirit was the lack of enthusiasm in the campaign. There were obvious reasons why the number of voters might have been a quarter of a million fewer than at the 1937 election. But aside from the unpopularity of a wartime mid-summer election, interest in Ontario politics is pretty low.

Disillusioned Fed-Upness

One cannot judge too much by public meetings, because of the increasing importance of the radio in campaigning. But in Gravenhurst three people were reported to have turned up for the Liberal rally. The Conservatives did attract about four dozen listeners, partly out of respect for the home-town candidate. The CCF drew a half-hall full, but the riding re-elected the Liberal by a small majority.

The same story was told all over the province. At a meeting in Ottawa capable of seating 7000, only 700 were reported to have appeared. Massey Hall, Toronto, showed a similar result. What seemed to be just plain indifference went deeper. It showed a disillusioned fed-upness, a lack of faith in any of the parties.

And still one more indication not to be overlooked was the obvious surprise of the whole province at the success of this so-called radical party. Such surprise didn't seem to be the natural feeling of voters with a deep-felt conviction that here was the future's hope.

What is evident is that the traditional Canadian parties have permitted a generation of Canadians to slip from their ranks. Up until now this generation has been lacking any real political creed or faith. Those among them who have seen a real hope in the CCF have now reason for believing that their hopes will be fulfilled. Those who are still sceptical of the CCF policies realize that already they have forced the older parties to a far more progressive view, and to reforms long over-due.

One danger is felt by all, and that is the danger that CCF ranks will be filled with political opportunists before the Federal election. Woodsworth, Coldwell, Noseworthy and Jolliffe are names to be reckoned with and respected in Canada. Up until now the party has had very talented leadership. But candidates of a high calibre willing to risk a drubbing at the polls have been scarce. Seeing the comparative ease with which some of their brethren have got themselves elected may tempt opportunists to seek a nomination.

The CCF has won at least the temporary support of that group of neither radical nor reactionary in-betweeners. It is possible that they may rally many more to their ranks now that people no longer are afraid of backing a losing horse.

This points to another danger, that the party may be elected by agnostics voicing a protest, instead of a public converted to its ideals and principles.

Many doubt that the CCF is as radical as the *Christian Century* suggests. Others feel that it is becoming less radical as its power and popularity grows. If it is elected to power it will certainly need Canadian opinion behind it. And if that time comes we will have an opportunity to estimate the extent of radicalism in Canada. Dr. Morrison may well find then that this so-called radical temperament in Canada is a little closer to the principles of British Labor than to the ideals of Russian Socialism.

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ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? What Happened in 1918! By Ti-Jos

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THREE CHEERS, HONEY! I GOT THAT RAISE!
GOODY! NOW WE'LL HAVE MORE TO SPEND!
LOOK AT ALL THE FOLKS SHOPPING. EVERYBODY MUST HAVE GOT RAISES.
STORE
WHAT? 70¢ A POUND FOR STEAK?
YES, MY COSTS ARE UP. I HAVE TO PAY MY HELP MORE.
SORRY. BREAD'S 15¢ NOW. THE BAKER'S COSTS HAVE GONE UP, TOO!
MENT STORE
ALL PRICES UP 20% DUE TO HIGHER COSTS
JUNIOR SIMPLY HAS TO HAVE NEW SHOES!
WE CAN'T BUY ANY MORE—MY MONEY'S ALL GONE!
YOUR INCREASED PAY BOUGHT LESS THAN EVER! I WISH THINGS HAD STAYED THE WAY THEY WERE!
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This isn't a guess at what might happen. It's what actually did happen . . . to a great extent in Canada in World War I and to a much greater extent all over Europe Let's all work together to help protect the ceiling and avoid inflation.
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Britain Will Discipline Employers, Employees

BY COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL, M.P.

Commander Stephen King-Hall is one of the best known figures in British public life. He is the founder and publisher of a weekly News-Letter which has become a powerful influence in British affairs, and provides much valuable inside information on political, economic and international affairs.

Saturday Night has arranged with him to provide a weekly article on aspects of British affairs most likely to interest Canadians. The present article was compiled by him in Canada from cables received from his London office. Future articles will be cabled by him from England.

London, England (by cable).

THE problems which Canada is facing in connection with labor relations are so closely similar to those which are being faced by the British Government that the pronouncements of the British Minister of Labor and National Service in the House of Commons last week are as full of interest for Canadians as for the British people. Mr. Bevin does not mince his words. He did not do so in the debate in the House of Commons. The minority who fail in their wartime duty, whether employers or employees, received a blunt warning.

It was clearly impossible for Mr. Bevin to go into full details, but in a few brief sentences he demolished the theory that strikes were entirely the work of disgruntled employees, and disposed once and for all of the "make them work or join up" brigade.

"Some strikes are deliberately provoked for ulterior reasons by employers," declared Mr. Bevin. "I have known of strikes even in this war in which the desideratum has been to create conditions to alter contracts." He gave a severe and fully justified warning of probable legal action against workers who lead unofficial strikes against the advice of the responsible trade union officials. He then went on to say:

"One of the weakest features of our industrial system has been the limitations of management, especially in the field of human psychology and understanding. The method of leaving it to the foreman with his 'Get your check! Put your coat on! Clear out!'—that kind of attitude towards workpeople, which was the practice for many years, produced a psychology which was not good for industrial relations."

Mr. Bevin also dealt with "absenteeism", a word which he said was used too glibly in some quarters at the present time. "I went into the figures of absenteeism from some sample firms the other day," he said, "and found that over 50 per cent of it was unavoidable when translated into the proper form of return."

The nation should be grateful to Mr. Bevin for thus clearing the air. No one will object to severe measures being taken against leaders of unofficial strikes, especially if the motives are political. However, after his disclosures about provocation by employers it is clear that such people must be dealt with just as severely as the members of a committee leading an unofficial strike in some vital industry.

Apart from the manpower debate, which was initiated because many members were doubtful about the wisdom of calling up "grandmothers" (women from 45 to 50), Westminster came fully into its own last week for four historic days. Mr. Churchill's inspiring review of the progress of the war was, of course, the highlight, but equally important was the announcement of the decision to introduce "pay-as-you-earn" income tax for weekly wage earners.

Unfortunately this picture of Parliament at its best was marred by one or two things. The public was startled to find the house (by 227 votes to 99) deciding on a further adjournment. The reasons for this adjournment may have been good, concerned as they are with certain difficulties regarding legislation, but as one member pointed out, in a period of exactly a year up to August 6, the House has sat only 118 times. Sitting for four days and then taking a holiday is just the sort of thing which gives ammunition to those semi-Fascists who are always trying to belittle Parliament and its members.

Pay-as-You-Earn

The pay-as-you-earn system for income tax, which was made public only a few hours after the tragic death of its author, Sir Kingsley Wood, will do more than anything else to remove one of the greatest causes of industrial friction. When the plan becomes law, ten million people will have their income tax worries (but not their income tax) removed. While the proposal has been generally acclaimed, there is a strong feeling that full justice will not have been done until the same concession has been given to some three million salaried employees who are now outside its scope. Is it because most of those workers are not organized into trades unions that these people are not yet brought within the new plan?

Outside Parliament another home front topic of the greatest importance to every man, woman and child has been discussed. The British Medical Association in rejecting the principle of whole-time salaried state medical service declared it to be "essential in the public interest that any national medical service should be administered by a corporate body and not by a government department." Readers will not be surprised by this decision of the B.M.A. Last January it was pointed out that probably 70 per cent of doctors were in favor of a service conducted by a semi-independent public body rather than one on the lines of the British Broadcasting Company. Nevertheless the B.M.A.'s decision is a long step forward.

The main issue is simple. It is surely elementary justice that no person merely because of his or her possession of ample means shall be able to secure better and more frequent medical treatment than someone less well blessed with this world's goods. The mass of the nation is perfectly prepared to agree that the first duty of the doctor is to his patient and not to the state, but only so long as that duty is not related, as it must often be under the present system, to the ability of the person to pay. Anyone with eyes in his head can visit a clinic or hospital ward and see many persons receiving the best medical attention, either freely or at a greatly reduced rate, but he can also see many people throughout the country not getting the treatment they require because they are without means.

An official white paper on the question of a state medical service is now being prepared and its contents will soon be known. The white paper may be more "socialistic" than many doctors will like, but so in the view of many members of the profession in those days were the national health insurance proposals of Mr. Lloyd George more than thirty years ago. Does any doctor today regard those as "revolutionary"?

There is evidence that the majority of doctors are agreed that nothing and nobody must stand in the way of the best medical attention for all without relation to earnings or whether a person lives near a great hospital or in a remote rural area, where a poor person today has great difficulty in getting specialized treatment.

What do you do to prevent fires?

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THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

McTague and Cohen

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THERE are about nine thousand words in the McTague report on labor problems, and about 22,500 words in the Cohen minority or "independent" report on the same subject. This means that the newspapers are unable to handle more than a brief summary of them (paper is in short supply at the moment), and they will reach the public only in the form of a government document which practically nobody will read in full.

There is a great deal upon which these two reports are agreed. The differences of temperament, no doubt exasperated by prolonged listening to a great deal of very woolly advice from all sorts of witnesses who appeared at the hearings, which prevented Mr. Justice McTague and Mr. Cohen from getting together to sign portions of the report on which they are in substantial agreement, reserving their differences for a couple of appendices, are profoundly to be regretted. The composite document would have been of incalculable value; the two avowedly conflicting documents may be of very little, as they will be generally accepted as crossing one-another out.

The McTague report would really not have suffered greatly by the omission of certain observations on the character and policies of *some* labor organizers, which Mr. Cohen does not deny but maintains to be irrelevant. The Cohen report would certainly not have suffered by a very substantial abbreviation of its rhetoric on the function of labor in the post-war Canada, or of its economic theorizing on the effect of wage increases in a somewhat controlled economy. On the other hand the chairman could surely not have objected to signing much of what Mr. Cohen has to say about the difficulties arising from regional differences of wage levels; he is open-minded on the point, for he says: "It may be that the Board should be granted power to adjust gross inequalities and injustices without reference to the locality principle." And Mr. Cohen could surely have compromised his insistence against a separate Board for women's wages, and contented himself with a reservation in his Appendix to the effect that such Board must abide by the principle of "equal wage for equal work" and confine itself to the determination of the "factual" (Mr. Cohen's word) relation between the man's productivity and the woman's productivity in the given industry.

Irreconcilable Differences

There are irreconcilable differences between Mr. Cohen and Mr. Justice McTague, but they are limited in scope and could have been separated from the main Report. In that event the portion of it bearing the signature of the three members of the Board would have become one of the most significant documents in our political history. What will become of the two mutually hostile reports it is hard to tell.

Both parties are agreed that compulsory bargaining must be established. The chairman wants the compulsion to be exerted under Defence of Canada Regulations, which implies the intervention of the Department of Justice. Mr. Cohen thinks, and I suggest rightly, that the authority which administers the code of compulsory bargaining—which determines who shall bargain for whom and when and how—shall do its own enforcing. I cannot believe that Mr. Justice McTague would have insisted on his view further than to relegate it to his Appendix, if there had been a serious effort to get a joint Report. (Or, if there is more to be said against the Labor Board doing its own compulsion than appears in these documents, Mr. Cohen could surely have reserved his objections to the Justice Department for *his* Appendix.)

There is a further difference as to the area of industry over which this Dominion compulsory power is to be applied. The chairman wants it to cover "only war industry properly defined." Mr. Cohen wants it to cover all industry or enterprise "relating to the war effort." But the difference is not on principle, it is on constitutional workability. The chairman is afraid of overlapping into provincial jurisdiction; but the proposal relates to wartime only, and in wartime the provincial jurisdiction can be reduced to anything that the Dominion likes to declare it. Both phrases are sadly lacking in clarity as definitions, but when properly clarified I can see no greater objection to Mr. Cohen's than to Mr. Justice McTague's. I cannot believe that the chairman really wants to keep the compulsory bargaining requirement within the narrowest possible limits.

There is a third difference, in that the chairman wants the bargaining code administered by a board whose members "have no direct connection as industrialists or . . . officers of any labor organization," while Mr. Cohen insists on direct representation of management and labor, with only the chairman impartial. His argument, that no "judicial" approach to the board's problems is possible until practical standards have been set, does not greatly impress me; I think his proposal makes for what is really a one-man tribunal with permanent "advocates" for each of the two contending parties, and I think further that the contending parties would both get better advocacy if they briefed a special advocate in each case—as they do with the present more or less judicial Board. Much depends on the drafting of the Code to be administered by the Board; if it is well done the work should be fairly judicial from the outset. But this is a point that I have argued in this column before, and one that I think organized labor, with its ancient distrust of "legal procedure" (so long employed only to harass it), totally misunderstands. This question too could have been argued in appendices.

Compulsory Arbitration

The contending parties are in the fullest agreement as to the necessity for compulsory arbitration of disputes arising *under* a collective agreement; Mr. Cohen is a bit insistent, and rightly, on promptitude of settlement, but the chairman would hardly have taken issue with him on that.

They are in the fullest agreement on labor-management co-operation, and on labor representation on all government boards whose functions touch labor in any way.

They are in the fullest agreement on throwing out the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which is an ancient statute and is totally unsuited, as Mr. Cohen reminds us, to disputes in which union recognition is the main issue.

It is on remuneration that the really vital differences occur, and even they are less far-reaching than one would suppose. The dispute is over the way to deal with below-subsistence wages, and locality wages which are below the standard prevailing in other parts of Canada. Both problems are largely, though not wholly, Quebec problems. Mr. Cohen refers specifically to that province; the chairman does not.

Much of the dispute is akin to that about which comes first, the hen or the egg. Mr. Cohen lays much stress on the fact that sub-standard wages produce sub-standard productivity—which is true. Unfortunately the raising of sub-standard wages does not *immediately* produce a raising of productivity; and the chairman is

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deeply concerned about the cost to the community of raising wages, in industries whose products are paid for out of the taxes, without raising productivity. He insists on viewing this raising process as a species of "relief," and on that basis is quite justified in objecting to the principle of extending it to single men as freely as to heads of families, an attitude which leads him quite naturally to the advocacy of family allowances in lieu of wage increases to the sub-standard workers. But he does not stick consistently even to this position, preferring to recommend free collective bargaining for wages up to a minimum of 50c an hour, with family allowances as an alternative. This means, of course, that in a well-organized industry even the single worker will get his $24 a week, while in an unorganized one even the married worker with six children will get less. Except for the McTague alternative of family allowances the two reports are practically identical on the below-50c wages.

There are however inequities even where the wage is not below 50c, and no question of absolute indigence arises. Mr. Cohen is strong for the single national level, and quite impervious to any considerations of differences in the cost of living in different localities. This is good union doctrine; it is difficult to combine into a single union men who get 75c an hour and men who get 95c an hour for the same kind of work, even if the 75c man (a) lives more cheaply and (b) produces less than the 95c man. The chairman on the other hand is worried about the addition of the twenty cents to the nation's munitions bill; Mr. Cohen is not. He does a lot of sparring with Mr. Donald Gordon in the realm of pure economics, arguing that the "cost" to the nation as a whole of the munitions it uses against the Germans is not so many dollars but so many units of labor time; a change in the money price at which those units are bought does nothing but slightly redistribute within the nation the consumers' goods which are available; in the case of a wage increase to low-paid workers that redistribution is in a desirable direction, as it gives more goods to those who need them more, and less to those who need them less.

The Inflation Angle

Now we may admit this contention in full, and still be alarmed, as Mr. Gordon and the chairman are alarmed, about the possible effects of a widespread wage increase upon the money mechanism by which our economy is operated. Mr. Gordon is striving desperately to keep down the amount by which the sums that the government has to pay out in cash exceed the sums which it can take in in cash (by taxation and by borrowing). Every increase in that excess does involve, however contemptuous Mr. Cohen may be about it, a threat of inflation. Every increase in the amount of borrowing, in so far as the sums borrowed are not really lent for the long term but will be demanded back before the government can get enough by taxation to pay them off, is a similar threat of inflation. Every increase in war industry wages tends to produce increases in consumer industry wages, thus pushing up the cost of living and causing more wage increases all along the line. Many wage situations which are not absolutely just, but which are not intolerable, ought in the general interest to be left undisturbed for the moment, though they should certainly not be regarded as sanctified for all time.

The Quebec wage level does undoubtedly present a problem, and so in lesser degree do other sub-standard areas. Mr. Justice McTague admits the problem, and hesitates to solve it offhand by raising Quebec wages to the level of other provinces. Mr. Cohen gets indignant about it and wants it solved by that method right away. But it needs to be remembered that low wages in Quebec (1) are not unassociated with low productivity, which would not be immediately raised by raising them; (2) are not unassociated with a low cost of living; and (3) have been tolerated and even encouraged for many years by the political and religious authorities of the province, who in normal times largely control its economic life. The resentment against them now is due to the fact that they are being enforced by the Dominion authority, but that authority is merely perpetuating a condition which has long been maintained by the people of Quebec themselves. Is this the moment to set about a radical revision of the whole standard of living of Quebec, even by means of a family allowance system?

Cost-of-Living Bonus

The cost of living bonus is a deplorable nuisance which should be got rid of as soon as possible. It involves the theory that no worker in the classes covered by it should make any contribution (other than an insignificant tax) to the burden of the war. That is a sound theory only as regards workers whose income is inadequate to the burden of their family obligations, and the bonus should be limited to such workers. That the bonus as now paid involves fantastic variations and inequities is admitted by all. Mr. Cohen would meet this by adding the full bonus to everybody's nominal wage. The chairman would meet it by paying the present wage-plus-bonus to everybody and calling it a wage. Both methods do nothing whatever to iron out the inequities. Probably they cannot be ironed out. But the idea that a single man without dependents needs $4.25 a week more income than he had in 1926-29 (and free of income tax at that) to live decently because of the increased cost of living is fantastic. There are old-age pensioners living on little more than that as total income.

Bananas are still scarce in England, though the opening of the Mediterranean may mean that more will be available for child patients like this one in an English hospital.

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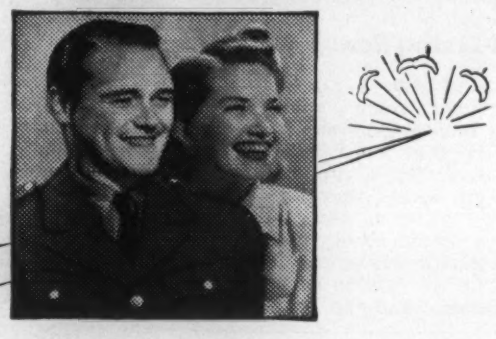

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THE HITLER WAR

"The Gates to the West Are Open"

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

WITH the capture of Smolensk, says *Pravda*, "the gates to the west are open." This victory, Moscow reports make clear, has been celebrated by the Russians as the greatest of the entire war, even greater than that of Stalingrad, which was essentially a defensive battle.

To appreciate what this victory means to the Soviets one has to think back to 1941, when Smolensk was the gateway to Moscow, and the German hordes reached it on the 25th day of their attack. Here, during the latter part of July '41, Timoshenko temporarily checked the onsurging invader, yet here that invader has stood, threatening the capital, for over two years.

A few months ago, when the German Command pulled out of Rzhev and Vyazma to shorten its front and accumulate reserves for this summer's demands, the magic phrase "in the Smolensk direction" reappeared in the Soviet communiqués. Now of a sudden it has given way to "in the Vitebsk direction" and "in the Mohilev direction", sectors which have not been mentioned since the third week of the war.

This gateway, traditionally used by invaders of Russia, and out of which the Russians are now chucking the Germans, lies between the upper Dnieper and the Dvina, between Orsha and Vitebsk. Here the Russian advance is slow, but steady, sternly opposed by the Germans. South of Smolensk, "in the Mohilev direction", the advance is the swiftest on the whole front. The Red Army is "plunging ahead with very strong tank and infantry forces" as the Germans admit, to fill in the right angle bend of the Dnieper. Here and in the Gomel sector we will see the biggest advance in the near future.

But it is the Kiev sector which is the most vitally important. Along with that of Vitebsk, it will decide whether there is to be only a broad advance to a new defence line, or a great strategic victory of unpredictable proportions for the Russians. Perhaps the best indication we have of the prospects is the change in the German tune, within a week, from a "planned withdrawal of astonishing precision" to admission of a Russian offensive, "the most gigantic of the entire eastern campaign."

Against Kiev the Germans speak of a pincers move being pressed "with extraordinary violence", admitting that along the vast course of the Dnieper it has not been possible to prevent minor groups of the enemy from crossing, though the vague suggestion is given that all have been wiped out. The real clue to the situation may be contained, however, in the more and more frequent German home-front explanation that a withdrawal from the long eastern front was necessary in order to create reserves, "in view of the demands of the Italian front."

Unknown Air War

South of Kiev there were, at the beginning of the week, numerous German forces pinned by the advancing Russians against the left bank of the river, struggling to get across. In describing the action here there is the frequent statement from Moscow of enemy remnants being flung into the river, and the bare mention that the Red Air Force is busy pounding these closely bunched masses of German troops and material and hampering their flight across bridge and ferry.

Here is a reminder that the story of the Red Air Force is an almost wholly untold one. Compared with the columns written daily on the activity of our air forces, we scarcely get enough news of Russian air activity in a month to fill two or three paragraphs. Yet the Red Air Force

—Map by New York Times.

A map which shows the great sweep of the Soviet advance. During the past two weeks this has reached its full pitch, with the capture of Smolensk, the advance from Bryansk almost to Gomel, and right up to the left bank of the Dnieper. In fact, it would hardly be too much to say that these two weeks were the most successful the Soviets have enjoyed during the entire war. As the situation now stands, they are well past Smolensk (1) and Roslavl (2), and just outside of Gomel (3). Seeking to crush the remaining German bridgehead at Kremenchug, they pressed a frontal assault on Dniepropetrovsk (4). The Kuban bridgehead in the Caucasus (5) was eliminated.

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must be aiding this offensive enormously, and must enjoy, with our plane shipments and several new Soviet models, coupled with the diversion of the Luftwaffe to the west and south of Europe, an ever-mounting superiority.

How great is the Russian debt to *us* on this double count? How large a part of their air power is now made up of our planes? What dwindling fraction of the Luftwaffe have they left to overcome? These are things which it would be interesting to know, admissions of indebtedness which the Soviets are loath to make, as Stalin's increasingly nationalistic line of propaganda requires stressing to his people that they are winning through their own efforts alone, while giving the impression to the suffering millions in Europe that Russia is acting more energetically for their liberation.

More Furious Energy

And so she is. At least, if she is not doing it for the liberation of Europe, she is acting more energetically. Gratifying as was our landing at Salerno, our follow-up in Sardinia and Corsica, our quick occupation of the strategic Adriatic bases of Brindisi, Bari and Foggia, and our bold leapfrogging of Rhodes, still one feels in watching the Russians throw themselves at the Dnieper barrier after their long offensive, that they exploit their successes with a more furious energy than we do.

No one can stigmatize me as an uncritical admirer of Soviet Russia. Nor do I set myself up as knowing more than the Allied High Command. There are plenty of circumstances which I don't know, and vital facts which I have not in my possession. All I do know is that, in spite of what anyone says, with the enormous resources in all three arms which we have massed in the Mediterranean and with Germany so desperately preoccupied in the east, we could have followed up our crushing victory in Tunisia, the decision reached in the Sicilian campaign within the first two weeks, and the fall of Mussolini, more quickly than we did.

Would it really have cost us more than it did at Salerno, had we made an improvised grab at Naples in the confusion of Mussolini's fall, with naval forces, marines, commandos and air-transported troops, against the half-hearted Italians with perhaps a division of Germans, who were then guarding the place? And we would have had a port to use; now we shall get, as the result of a full-dress campaign, carried out after—as Maisky once put it—"the last button had been sewn on the last soldier's tunic", a shattered city, with the harbor blocked and the quays systematically demolished.

Well, that is all behind us. A far greater question is agitating military observers today, particularly in London. That is, whether the Russian offensive, coming on top of our bombing of the Reich, the defection of Italy, the loosening up of the whole Balkans, with the collapse of further Axis satellites to be expected there, and Finland as well, might crack Germany open this year.

Unpredictable Events

This is a subject which up to now was hardly to be talked about. Rightly enough, it has been felt that it was better to emphasize to our people that our effort on the continent had scarcely begun, and the heaviest sacrifices lay ahead. But with Smolensk fallen, and Kiev and the whole Dnieper line threatened, the outcome in Russia is totally unpredictable. The Balkans appear to be slipping out of German control, and it is doubtful if, considering the number of guerrillas active there, the primitive nature of the country, our possibilities of running in supplies to them, and the current efforts of Roumania, Bulgaria and Hungary to get out of the war, if not to actually change sides, Germany can again put this turbulent area under complete control.

Our penetration of the Aegean Islands, and quick conquest of Corsica have shown the limitations of German forces for the holding of outposts considered only a short time ago to be vital. The whole German population, standing under the terrible threat of our air attack, cannot be prevented by the decapitation squads of the Gestapo from mumbling that it is "1918 all over again." And just to complete the analogy, a report tells of indiscipline and sabotage in the German Navy, where the crack came first in 1918.

It would be folly not to consider what the situation would be if, as the hitherto correct Max Werner now predicts, Germany should crack this year. The *New York Times* correspondent Drew Middleton reports from London that, quite aside from the old argument of aiding Russia (in spite of all Soviet protests there can be no doubt any more but that our activity in smashing Italy and opening up the whole south of Europe as a battlefront has diverted important German forces), officials and observers there are asking what would be our military position in securing control of western Europe, and our bargaining position at the peace table, if powerful forces of ours were not on the continent, sharing in the final defeat of Germany and in the occupation.

This means, of course, one thing: a Channel landing this year. And if Salerno emphasized the difficulty and hazard of such an operation, Mr. Churchill also emphasized in his latest speech that there was no substitute for it. "On the day when we and our American allies judge to be the right time this front will be thrown open, and a mass invasion of the continent will begin."

"It really is quite impossible for those who do not know the facts and figures of American assembly in Britain or our own powerful expeditionary armies now preparing here; who do not know the dispositions of the enemy as between various fronts on which he is menaced or assaulted; or who cannot measure his reserve or resources and his power to transfer large forces from one front to another over the vast railway system of Europe; who do not know the state of our fleet or of landing craft of all kinds—and this must be proportionate to the work they have to do; who do not know how the landing will actually take place, or what are the necessary stages of build-up that have to be thought out beforehand in relation to what the enemy can do; it is impossible for those who do not know these facts, which are studied by hundreds of skilled officers day after day and month after month, to pronounce a useful opinion upon this operation."

With that in mind, I will only mention a few pertinent factors affecting the "second front" question at the moment. The season is late, very late. There are at most a few weeks of good fall weather left, and we are coming into a season when a rough sea could ruin our landing attempt or, almost worse, prevent us from getting in reinforcements to an expedition already landed but not yet in possession of a port. And bad aerial conditions could rob us of our one greatest advantage over the enemy: our air superiority.

If the Time is Right

On the other hand, if the time is judged right, Mr. Churchill has said we shall not shrink from the ordeal. He himself has asserted that some German forces have been diverted from France to Italy. It is evident that German reserves are shrinking; and the transport system which would shift them to Western Europe has been seriously hampered.

The curiously stressed preoccupation of the Quebec Conference with the war against Japan could have covered the final preparation of the Channel attack. Beaverbrook, who has been the strongest political advocate of this front, is back in the British Cabinet. And General Marshall, who is believed to have always preferred it to a Balkan attack, has been seriously mentioned for a new post as Commander-in-Chief—it is not clear whether of Allied forces everywhere, or of the Channel front.

Reporting current London opinion Middleton notes that while the physical defences of western Europe are admittedly tough, it is stressed that it is the spirit and quality of the defenders which really counts, and these have declined. Our vastly improved shipping situation permits us to muster larger forces, and the technique of amphibious operations as developed in Sicily and Italy now permits troops to be landed directly from America. Well, we shall have to wait and see. Meantime our "light coastal forces" seem rather more active than usual along the Channel.

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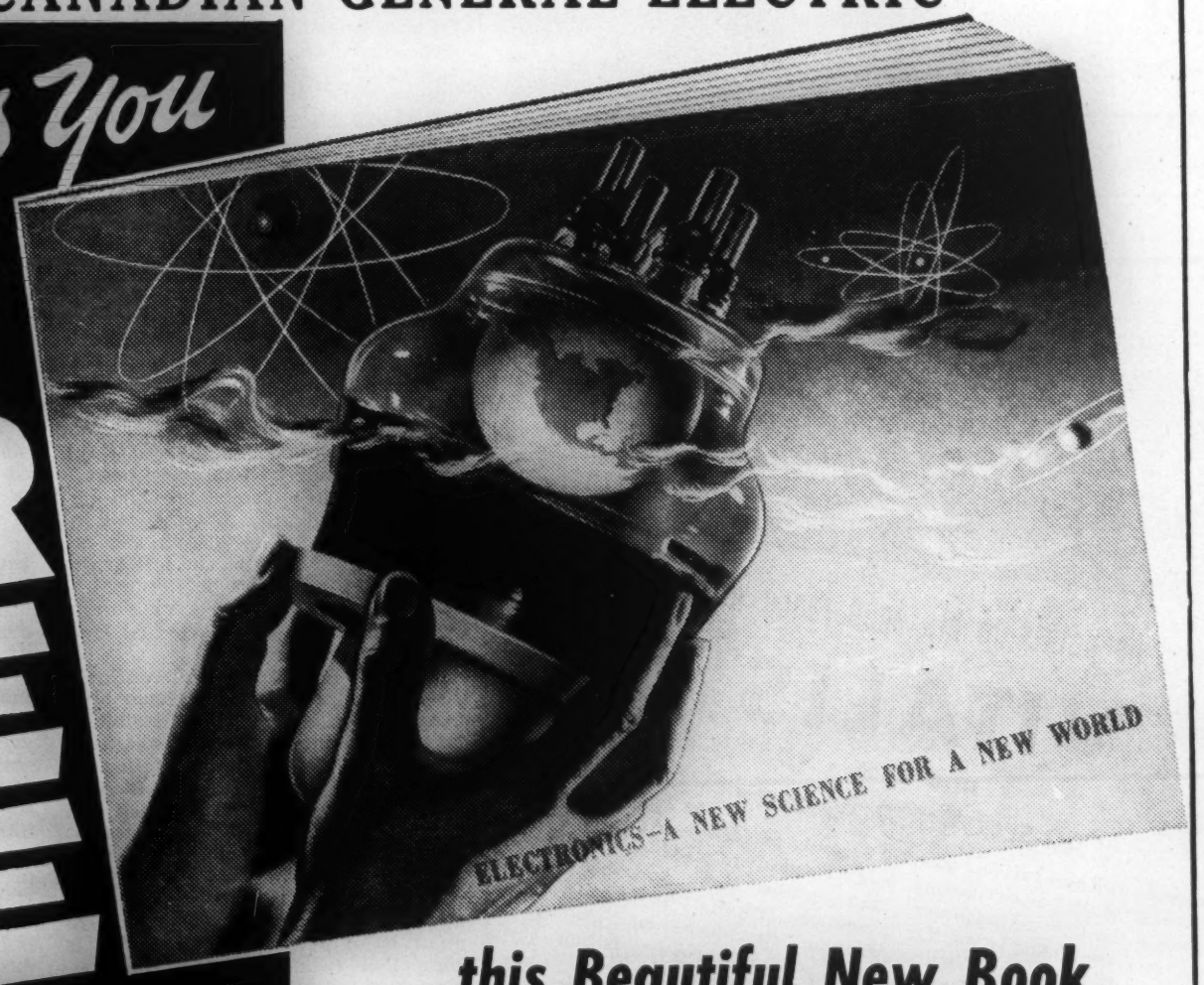

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The C.C.F. at Calgary Was Chafing at the Bit

BY GALEN CRAIK

The Calgary meeting of the CCF Council was not public, but it was possible to size up its atmosphere pretty well. The party is getting ready to govern the country, and thinks it can educate the electors into letting it do so very soon. It figures on extensive support from the people in the services and in war work.

It proposes to take over industry and operate it. It thinks it can do so efficiently. It relies a good deal on the cooperative method. It denies that it will have to resort to regimentation.

Mr. Craik is a western newspaper man.

THERE is little doubt that, at the present time, of all the Canadian political parties, the young and thriving CCF is the most confident in its political future. That was plainly apparent at the recent national council meetings at Calgary, in the cheery, optimistic attitude of the delegates themselves, most of whom brought encouraging reports from the various parts of the Dominion they represented, and in the frank admissions of their leaders that the CCF was "planning for power", that the "keynote of this meeting is preparation for power, both in the provinces and in the Dominion."

These were the words of tall, serious-faced F. R. Scott, national chairman of the party. They seemed to put the feeling of the conference in a nutshell. The men, and the women, attending it, influenced by their party's recent successes at the polls, got down to the serious business of laying definite plans for governing the country when, and if, they are called to power, only the IF wasn't stressed very much.

They undoubtedly have interpreted their victories in the western by-elections and their success in Ontario, as well as the apparent swing toward their party in several of the other provinces (notably in Alberta, where it seems to be generally agreed that Social Credit is done), as an indication of further successes to come.

They are determined to be ready for the call when it comes, and wherever it comes, either in the provinces or in the Dominion itself. All of which is undoubtedly very good politics. For a party like the CCF, which envisages deep-rooted changes in the form of government, must know very clearly what it plans to do and be prepared to act accordingly when the time comes.

Getting Together on Policy

Probably most important at the Calgary meetings were the discussions on policy, in which an attempt was made to co-ordinate it on a Dominion-wide basis, so that the party would present a cohesive front from coast to coast. In fact, so important is this particular point that the CCF has called another conference, to be held in Regina at the close of the year, in which this and other matters will be further discussed.

One thing the CCF took great pride in was that its 1943 "victory" conferences were held in the same unpretentious hall, the Calgary Labor Temple, in which the movement was officially born on August 1, 1932.

From beginnings as unpretentious as the hall in which it first met, the CCF has travelled a long way. In the unsettled times of today it presents a threat to the supremacy of the older parties, not only directly, but indirectly as well, because it has become a force so far to the left of the older, more orthodox parties that it is having the effect of driving them into each other's arms, whether they want it that way or not.

The strength of this confident young political party may have been exaggerated. That is a possibility. Its political opponents have sought to attribute its recent successes, in part at least, to a swing away from a party and a government which has had to do a great many unpleasant things to its electorate in order to win the war.

That is the "protest" vote theory, the theory that whatever government is in power during a war is compelled to do so many unpopular and politically unwise things that its defeat is inevitable once the war ends, and that another party, by dangling a certain number of promises and attractively decorated platforms before the public, can cash in on this discontent and dissatisfaction and take over the government.

Some of the leaders at Calgary admitted there was some truth in this theory. But, they claimed, the bases for the support the CCF was getting went much deeper than that. They were getting their share of this "protest" vote. They were also getting a great deal of support from those people who looked to the future, who were deeply concerned over what should be done in the future, and who saw in the CCF a party which was more likely to do what they wanted done than either of the older political parties.

One significant feature of the Ontario elections, according to the Ontario leader, E. B. Jolliffe, was the support his party got from the men of the services and the war workers. These were people who were keenly interested in what was to be done after the war, because they themselves were directly concerned. The CCF, said Mr. Jolliffe, polled a heavy vote among this section of the electorate.

A vital matter, from the CCF standpoint, is whether or not it can hold such support, once having gained it. That will depend, in the first place, on its political objectives, on whether or not they happen to coincide with what such people believe should be done.

In the second place, and judging by the present temper of the people this is vitally important, a lot will also depend on whether or not the CCF and its leadership is sincere, and whether or not it can convince the people who hold the power of the ballot in their hands of its sincerity.

To a party which wishes to effect a fundamental change in the form of government, along more idealistic lines than have ever been attempted in Canada before, this matter of sincerity appears to be of primary importance. It must not only advance a program which appeals to the people as logical and right, but it must also convince them that it is not just another political party aiming at power for the sake of power, but is sincerely desirous of bettering the lot of the people of Canada generally. In short, that it means what it says and that it intends to do what it has said it will do when the opportunity offers.

To Act Democratically

These young leaders of a young political party have obviously devoted much thought to the problems facing Canada, as well as to the broader problems of government involved, and apparently, with all the enthusiasm of youth, believe that they are right. It is no doubt true that the CCF is becoming more and more adept at the old game of politics, as played by the older political parties over the years, and in which the prize in the past has generally gone to the party displaying the greatest skill in what might be described as political manoeuvring. But it also appears to be true that the CCF has injected something new into this old game. It has laid down certain quite definite and specific principles, by which it is prepared to stand or fall.

For instance, basic in the party's philosophy is the principle that industry shall be operated for the benefit of the people, not in the interests of the owners of industry, as has been the case in the past. To carry out its ends, the CCF proposes to take over industry, to operate it as efficiently as possible, and to devote the proceeds to bettering living conditions for the people generally. Most of the party's leaders admit that the more orthodox governments of the past have taken certain steps in this direction. But they contend that such programs have been carried out mainly because of public pressure, exerted largely through groups such as the CCF, and done more as a matter of political expediency than anything else. Therefore, they ask, why not put in a government which proposes to do such things as a matter of principle rather than to depend on others who have to be practically pushed into action?

This constitutes a fairly powerful appeal, and the CCF opponents, recognizing its strength, have attacked the CCF on the score that what it proposes is undemocratic, that bureaucracy and regimentation would run rampant under such a regime, that the people might enjoy a certain increased measure of security, but that they would pay for it by very definite and irksome restrictions on their individual liberty and freedom of action, with complete disregard of their wishes and desires.

CCF leaders with whom I talked at Calgary quite emphatically denied any intention to proceed in an undemocratic manner. What they plan to do, they say, is to educate the people along the lines they advocate, to "sell" them the idea of the CCF form of socialism, until such time as the people are convinced of the soundness of CCF doctrines and return them to office for the express purpose of putting their theories and their program into effect. They want the chance to govern the country in accord with their theories, but they want first to create a desire on the part of the people for such a government. In other words, they believe in democratic methods, but they want to hurry them along a bit.

Winch's Beliefs

Harold Winch, energetic young leader in British Columbia, who practically snorts with indignation when asked about the charge of "revolutionary" laid against him, was quite emphatic on this point. He added that much education was needed to disabuse the people of the idea that the millennium would come overnight if the CCF were voted into office. The party's program would have to be put into effect slowly, step by step, with emphasis at first on social security measures and essential public works. After a firm basis of security had been built, it would be time to think of the more abundant life that was envisaged under a CCF regime.

Would the people wait patiently for this more abundant life? Would they not become impatient, throw the CCF out of office if progress were too slow?

Mr. Winch was convinced that the CCF would be able to prove its worth as it went along, that the people would speedily realize it was moving in the right direction and would, as a result, want to keep it in office and give it a chance to work out its program fully.

And what about the bugbear of regimentation, trotted out so persistently by CCF opponents? Would there or would there not, be a great deal more regimentation under a CCF regime?

The belief of Mr. Jolliffe was that there would be much less of it under the CCF than at present. The cooperative system would be fostered, with the people encouraged to work together for the benefit of all. It would not be a matter of forcing people to do as they were told, but more of teaching them to run their own affairs for their own benefit, in which case the CCF believes it will be able to carry on a government based on the will of the people and therefore truly democratic.

Much of the CCF aims and program may appear to be extremely visionary. But bound up closely with this is a certain hard-headed commonsense, a realistic realization of the difficult problems ahead, and a determination on the part of its leaders to think their way through them. In other words, they may have ideas which appear to be idealistic, and therefore difficult of attainment, but at the same time they have a serious determination to find out the answers to their problems.

Jap planes are the targets for marine marksmen manning this A.A. gun at Rendova Island in the Solomons.

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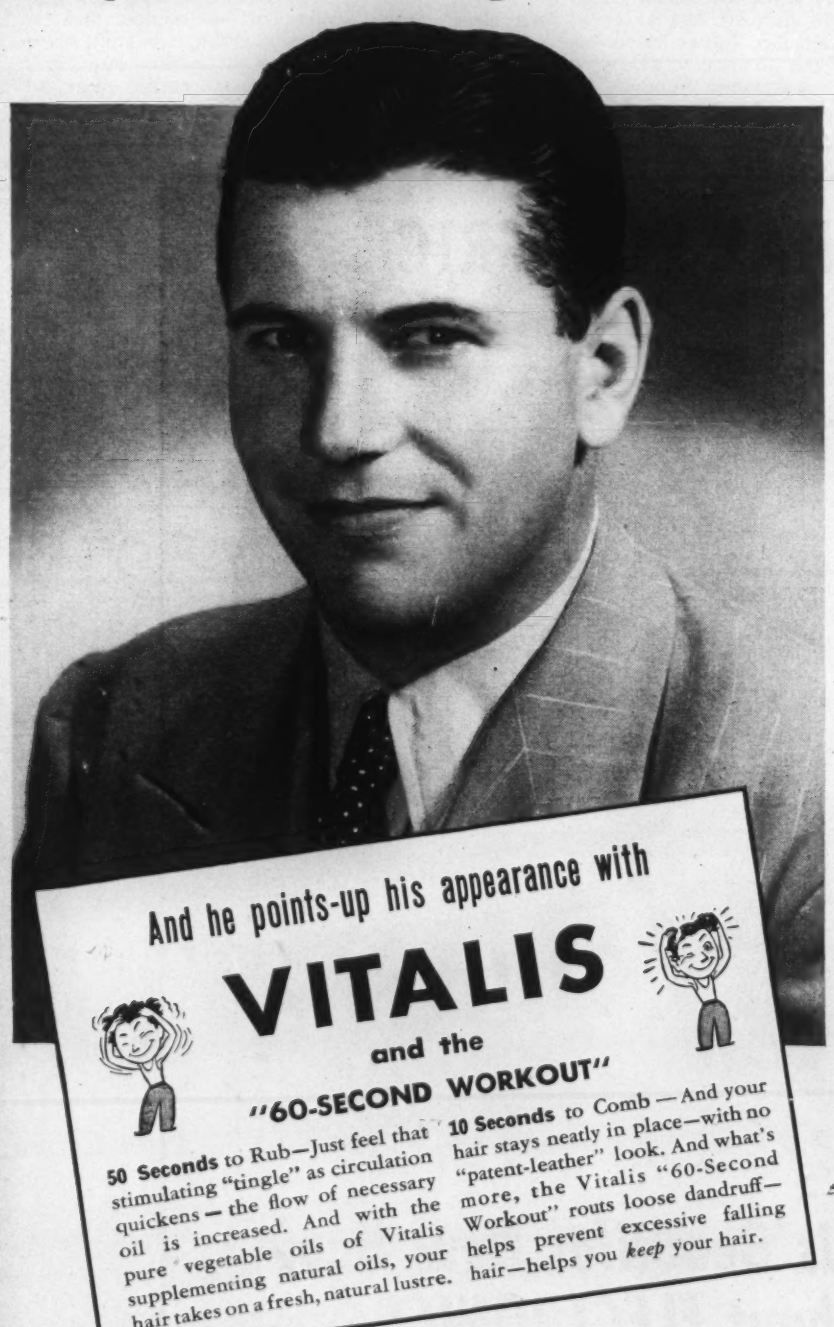

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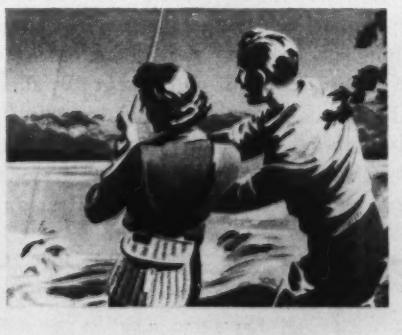

In business, in the service or in your few leisure hours, good-looking hair steps up your appearance—wins admiration from all you meet. Adopt Vitalis and the "60-Second Workout" as your Number one good-grooming habit. It will pay you dividends in smarter appearance and greater personal recognition!

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VITALIS HELPS KEEP YOUR HAIR HEALTHY AND HANDSOME

Canada Loses By Not Training Men for AMGOT

BY J. H. McDONALD

Occupation authorities such as AMGOT are going to have a tremendous influence in the final settlement of the post-war world, and Canada is not sharing her merited place in these occupation bodies.

We have suitable personnel for the administrative work required and the facilities for training. We should be taking advantage of them, and training Canadians for a task which is important now, and will be even more important in the future.

"BEFORE the final shots were fired in the little Sicilian town of X, representatives of the Allied Military Government of occupation (formerly known as Amgot) moved in to get essential services functioning and the civilian population organized to assist the Allies." So we have read over and over again in the course of the past few weeks as the tide of battle rolls through Italy.

Closer reading of such news reveals that Colonel So-and-so of the U. S. Army, or Captain Such-and-such of the British Army assumed command, etc., etc. Although stories of Canadian heroism on the battlefields of Africa and on the beaches of Salerno are current, we seldom read of Canadian officers taking part in immediate post-battle administration. True, Canada's army, navy and air force are primarily fighting services, but the fact remains that it is extremely important that Canadians share in this vital work of occupational administration.

Such participation is important because it affords an excellent training ground for personnel who, when the time arrives, will be able to step into more important positions in the field of international administration.

As the war draws to a successful conclusion units of the United Nations Military Government will expand. Concurrently it will be necessary to set up Regional International Commissions and Authorities in various sections of Europe to provide for interim civic government, communications, currencies and territorial administration, with the ultimate aim of helping the now oppressed peoples to regain normal conditions in a free world. Such work, on an international scale, will be carried out by eligible personnel drawn from the countries of the United Nations. It is quite possible that the Committees and Commissions so formed will eventually fit into the general picture of the post-war world under the aegis of a reformed League of Nations. If such a natural development does take place, in all likelihood the personnel now engaged in such work on a small military scale will automatically be carried over into the post-war period in the same or similar jobs in a larger international field.

Will Lose Out Later

If this occurs, then the powers now training and using personnel for such work will be in a strong international position in the post-war period, for they will have trained and experienced officers available to fill positions on the new international bodies. On the other hand, nations which now show little or no interest in international government in its embryo stages can scarcely expect to become suddenly necessary to the post-war international organization. Thus it is obvious that if Canada does not now assume her proper place in the immediate sphere of international management on the battlefield and in areas which have been wrested from the Axis, she cannot expect to have representatives on the larger and more important administrative bodies once the general question of international European government arises.

Canada is fighting for a way of life. We are now commencing to win. As we do so we are assisting to liberate people who, we believe, basically desire to live free lives. Ultimately the whole continent of Europe will be free. International governmental agencies are being developed to guide these liberated peoples along the road to autonomous political freedom and stability. It is Canada's right and obligation to have a voice in the international councils to ensure that what we are now fighting for becomes translated into a practical working reality. Furthermore, from a purely selfish point of view we should have a most definite interest in developing and staffing international machinery designed to prevent the necessity of again fighting in Europe or elsewhere.

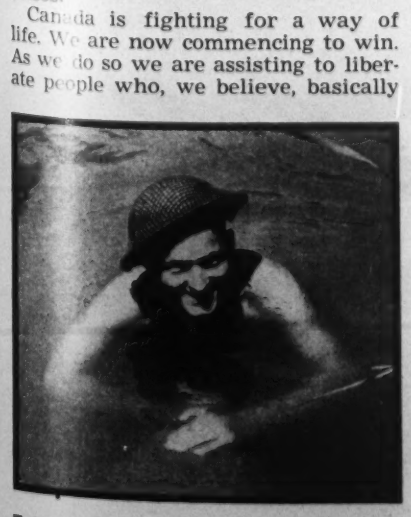
Canadians Suitable

Canadians are admirably suited for participation in any such international governmental activity. Canada, by virtue of its role as a British nation in North America, has had a certain amount of experience in the field of international administration. Canadians, particularly Canadians from Quebec, have a background of Civil Law, the law common to all continental Europe.

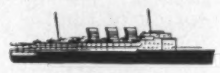
Canadian educational facilities could readily be made available for training the necessary personnel. The training itself would not be difficult. Any of half-a-dozen universities could be used for the purpose, a curriculum laid down and the necessary staff assembled from such universities and from the Department of External Affairs. The United States Army has established such a course at Charlottesville, Virginia, and is today turning out a steady flow of competent officers equipped to handle the details of military government in occupied territory.

The advantages of following such a policy would be many. Canada would gain prestige in the eyes of the world and would have the voice of a mature nation at the council table when the post-war settlement is made. Canada would have a definite place on a number of permanent international administrative bodies to be formed in the future. Canadians would be able to place experienced and trained personnel on such bodies. Canadian representatives would be able to acquire a wealth of political and commercial intelligence which would be of inestimable value in planning our post-war economy which must be based on a large export trade. Most important of all, Canadians would achieve an ambition and satisfy a national conscience in assisting to organize governments in Europe which would be freed for all time from the shadow of dictatorship.

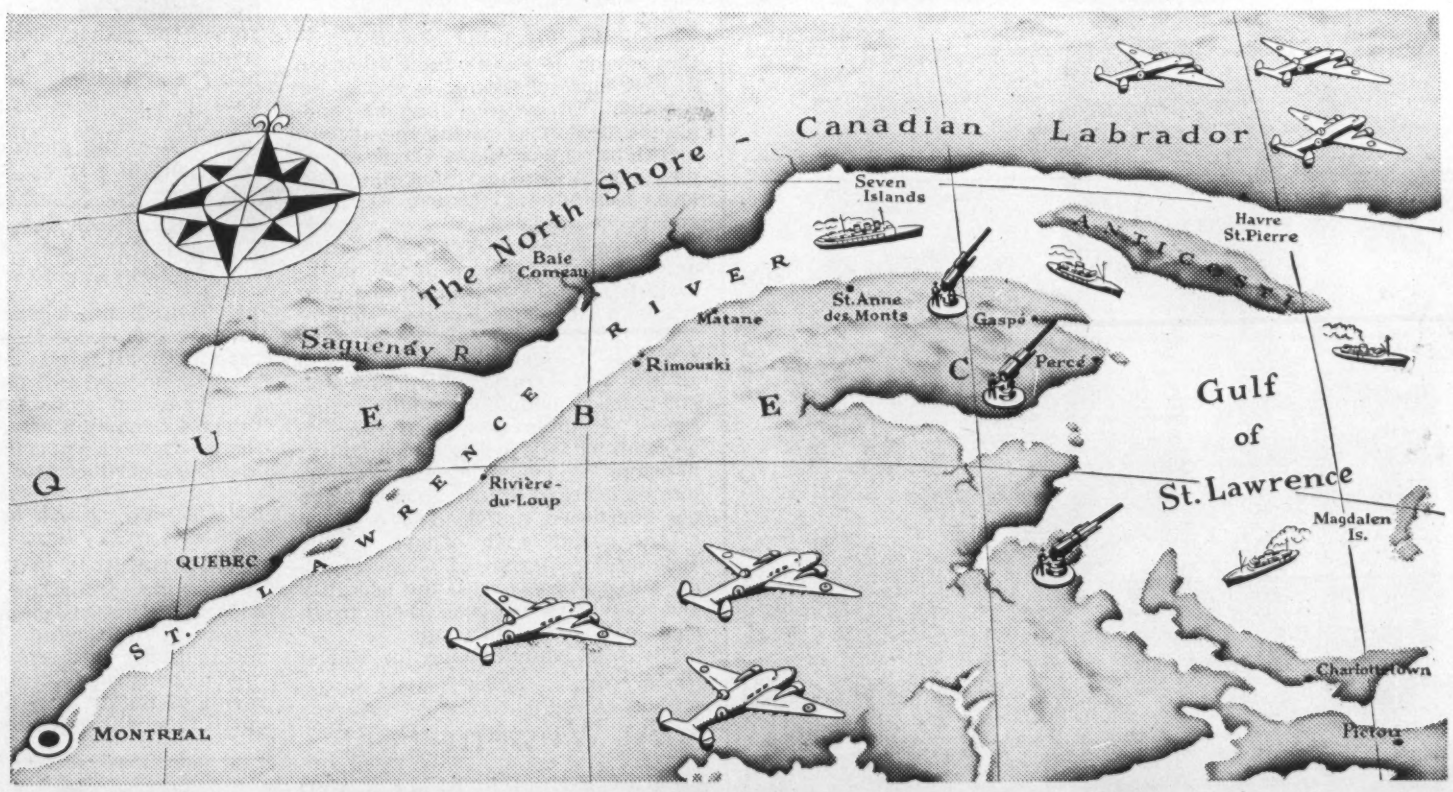
Thus the advantages of such a policy are obvious. The cost would be negligible compared with the total cost of the Canadian war effort. The required personnel, both teachers and embryo diplomats, are available. All that is necessary is a clearcut decision. Ottawa must answer the question: "Is Canada to be a Power or a Puppet on the international stage?"

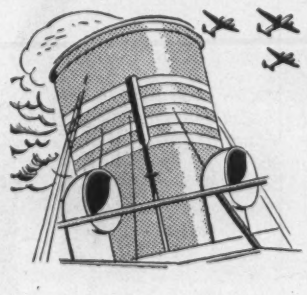


Taking time out for a bath in a mountain stream somewhere in Italy, this British Tommy sticks to his tin hat.



HOLDING THE GULF FRONT...





Cruise Ships at War!

Clarke ships are at War! Our cruise liner "North Star" is now an auxiliary cruiser, on task duty against the enemy. Her cruise mate, "New Northland", together with the "North Gaspé" and "Jean Brillant", are all serving in different theatres of war in the Allied war effort. The former "North Voyageur" became a hospital ship and was sunk by enemy action in the Battle of Crete. In home waters, the "Gaspesia" and other ships of the fleet help keep new war bases and isolated gulf regions in touch with their sources of supply.

Our men (and women, too!) are serving in all branches of Canada's fighting forces and in essential civilian war services. All are keeping alive the Clarke tradition of service at sea, enriching their training with war experience.

Despite all difficulties, our ships are maintaining vital civilian steamship freight and passenger services in all-important Gulf of St. Lawrence and Labrador areas.

After the war we shall again welcome our thousands of friends from all over America to these holiday regions which will then have immense new interest and greater fascination than ever for Clarke cruise passengers.

POST-WAR SUMMER CRUISES to GULF of ST. LAWRENCE and LABRADOR from Montreal and Quebec

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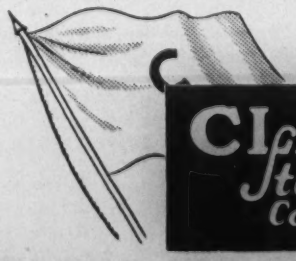

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The Generalissimo Speaks

RESISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION, by Chiang Kai-shek. (Musson, $4.00.)

AMONG Occidental peoples only the foggiest notions prevail concerning the Chinese Revolution, its aims and progress. Nor is there a definite understanding of the long ordeal the people have endured under the insane rage of Japan. For that reason this collection of speeches and writings by Generalissimo and President Chiang Kai-shek is one of the important books of the year.

That he is a great man is already admitted by the leaders of other nations as well as proved by his constancy of purpose under untold provocation. Confirmation of his mental stature is found in these utterances, given under the most varied circumstances. Never minimizing the difficulties ahead, never boastful of things accomplished, he has impressed his people as a truth-teller and a complete patriot. And so he must impress all who read this book.

One of his early speeches summarizes the gospel of Dr. Sun Yat-sen calling on the individual citizen to follow in his daily life the principles of Propriety, Justice, Integrity and Conscientiousness, and upon the Government to encourage Management, Education, Maintenance and Defence. The President's paragraph on Education might serve many other peoples as well as the Chinese: "In all grades of education we must put more emphasis upon practical knowledge. In the past our education has been too much in the clouds; it has not kept its feet on the ground. We forget that the most practical and useful knowledge has to do with simple, everyday things. Some of us who have received a higher education are lacking in certain elementary knowledge and skills and are ignorant of ordinary facts. No wonder that it is difficult to secure a large number of experts in various fields. If we want to cultivate the strength of the people we must give them a good foundation of common knowledge."

But he is sensible that knowledge without wisdom leads nowhere. For that reason, he insists, the cultivation of individual character is vitally necessary. He presses upon his people the need for reviving the ancient moral principles of the Chinese people; loyalty, filial devotion, kindness, love, faithfulness, justice, harmony and peace.

For a picture of Japanese tyranny he cites the experience of the north-eastern territories, incorporated nine years ago into the Japanese Empire under the name of Manchukuo. "The Japanese inquisitors established in all the police-stations imprison and kill innocent people as a daily occurrence. In their dark dens there is no room for talk or law or humanity; ill-usage of every description, torture by unheard of instruments, leave the questioned half-dead or crippled at the end of their ordeal. . . The Japanese treatment of Chinese people there has exceeded the brutality and malignity of even their treatment of the Korean people."

The book should have the widest circulation.

A Western Poet

CHALLENGE TO TIME AND DEATH, by Audrey Alexandra Brown. (Macmillans, $1.75.)

TO BE aware of all the open beauties of the world, and of the shy beauties of human love, pain, loss, and even death, is the birthright of the artist. If by concentrated toil he can learn to express them swiftly and completely in rhythmical musical language then authentic poetry comes to light.

This author has labored and has not fainted. Again and again in her work one comes across vivid stanzas, lines, or phrases that open windows towards Jerusalem. Here is one:

"I have moved to music, wrapped myself in song
As with a silver cloak, how bright, how splendid!
Lovely was song; who knows but lovelier yet
May be the silence after song is ended?"

This new volume, the third of Miss Brown's, though dun-colored with the grief that war brings, is not despairing. It shows again and again the brave candle of faith, and once a sudden flare of laughter, when the poet contrasts the imaginative spirit with ordinary pedestrian thought. The rattle of hoofs in the early dawn brought to one a picture of "four white unicorns, stepping pair by pair. Dappled and clouded so daintily they trod on small hoofs of ivory, silver-shod." But other folks sleepily said, "There goes the milk."

Occasionally some of the work in this collection would be the better of a sterner condensation, and the syntax of the first lines of the first poem should be re-examined. Nevertheless a sensitive and graceful book.

The Spirit of the Navy

THE SHIP, by C. S. Forester. (Saunders, $3.00.)

STARTING from the bare, terse report of a naval engagement in the Mediterranean which saved Malta and changed the course of the war the author, in spirit, goes aboard the light cruiser *Artemis* and describes the action in terms of machines and men. The result is this book which illuminates British seapower as with a searchlight of ten million candle-power.

Plenty of other writers have written of the Navy. None of them has shown so vividly the power of steady discipline and training to make Duty more compelling than Death for every man aboard the ship. However varied the "background" of officers and ratings, the righteous and the rascally temperaments coalesce into a pattern of action for all; the need to do one's job perfectly in spite of hell and high-water. Under such compelling force self-preservation is forgotten and a super-human courage emerges.

But while the careful study of individual psychology is the mainspring of the book, it is remarkable for another reason. Nowhere else is there so clear and detailed account of the workings of the fighting-mechanism, the management of guns, the centralized controls, the business of living and fighting for six hundred men in a comparatively small ship, the effect of an exploding shell in the midst of this maze of machinery, the laying of a smoke screen and its tactical uses for an inferior force.

Altogether, an engaging, even fascinating book, carefully constructed and written with grace as well as with power and authority.

THE MICROSCOPE AND ITS USE by F. J. Munoz and H. J. Charipper. (Musson $2.50.)

IN THESE times when the use of the microscope is extended to practically all fields of industry this manual will be extraordinarily useful. One chapter lists no fewer than thirty-six common errors of use, and the methods of correction. The book is copiously illustrated.

GUIDE TO FLYING. (Musson, $3.50.)

ENGINEERS in half-a-dozen important aeroplane plants have contributed to this manual which explains in full detail, with suitable illustrations, the reasons for modern 'plane construction, and the rudiments of flight. It is a pity that the small type will repel many amateurs.

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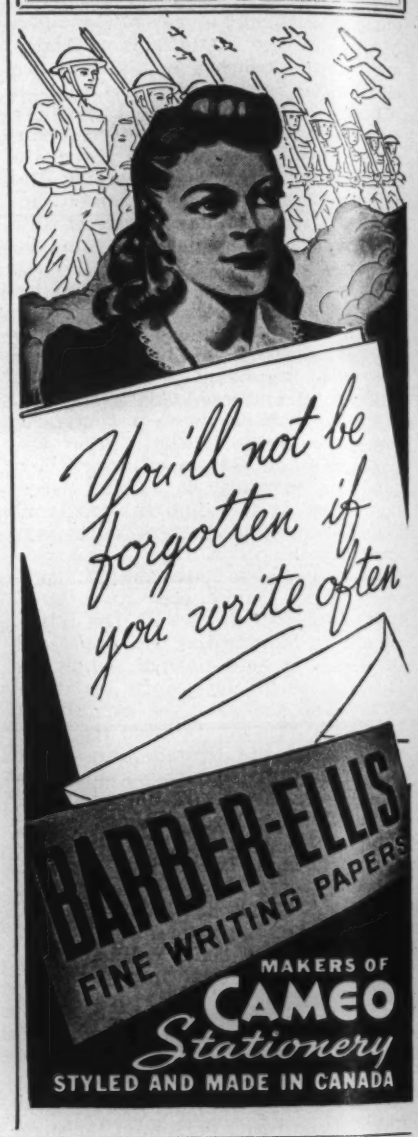

The envy of them all

When you come home on your first leave . . : when your friends see how smart you look in air force blue . . . when you hold your head high, knowing you have followed the call of duty and are serving your country : : : you'll certainly be the envy of them all.

Yes, when you join the colors, you share in the glory of every R.C.A.F. air attack on the enemy. As an airwoman, you release a man for combat duty against the enemy. The bombing of enemy strongholds, the blasting of enemy ships are made possible because you took over his ground job. Enlist in the R.C.A.F. today.

The R.C.A.F. needs girls, ages 18 to 45 with at least High School Entrance. Apply at your nearest R.C.A.F. Recruiting Centre, bringing proof of education and birth certificate. NO WAITING! EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROMOTION.

Send for the free booklet about airwomen in the R.C.A.F. Write to Director of Manning, R.C.A.F., Jackson Building, Ottawa, or the nearest Recruiting Centre.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Brighter --- If Not Better Bridge

BY BABS WARNER BROWN

OUR first suggestion offered to those who seek to avoid the more dismal aspects of the bridge game is that they cultivate a bright but firm outlook — bright, because after all one is *supposed* to be enjoying oneself, and firm—very firm—for financial reasons. When moronically low stakes are essential and losing at a fortieth well beyond one's meagre means, the query, "Would playing for a tenth bore you?" should not be allowed to horrify one into a numb acquiescence.

Defense of Capital

It is smart to be broke, one's friends assure us with a conviction that seems far from genuine. On every hand one is met with "Wartime Wardrobes" or "Smart Savings"—Ye Thrifty Nifty type of thing—or how to feed a family of four on tuppence halfpenny and no ration points. This sort of economy should be carried into the bridge game. For suckers like myself who *always* lose there should be hints on how to go down five doubled and vulnerable at lower cost, or how to stretch one and a half honor tricks to a game bid.

The next important thing is concentration. So often one finds oneself in the midst of a crowded room where the bridge game is apt to be punctuated with shrieks from the Klix table, knocks from the Knock Rummy players, telephone calls, tenors on the radio (and off) and the general chit-chat that is a counterpart of the herd instinct. I suppose this sort of thing is the reason why people join bridge clubs where the only sounds are muffled bidding, the dropping of cigarette ash and stewards tip-toeing about with felt pad expressions. Never having played my bridge in these holy of holies, I have always imagined the thick quiet must be rather inhibiting.

For those of us who play mostly by our own firesides, concentration is a necessity even here. There is always the opponent who has adenoids and an absorbent cotton intonation who sounds like "I pass," when he bids a heart, or the partner who knits feverishly on mackerel-like seamen's socks, counts her rows with needles clenched firmly between the teeth and refers to stitches not small slams when she hisses "six!" across the table.

Sign Reading

Makeshift score pads are often very bewildering and the salvage-conscious hostess who uses up such odds and ends of paper as laundry and shopping lists, is apt to confuse the score below the line with 4 pr. socks or 1¼ lb. sausage (pork).

The bidding, if possible, should always be reviewed with the original inflections and a double is usually pretty safe if the opponents have a reluctant, or conversely, a synthetically defiant intonation.

The masses of rules, regulations, penalties, etc., that make bridge one of the more feverish indoor sports are too ghastly to dwell on; so also are the finer plays with such quaint names as "the drop", "the hold-up", "the squeeze" and "the bath coup"! Conventions add to the general confusion, where One Club means almost everything else, the Two Demand demands anything—including your shirt, and Blackwood, formerly associated with the more harmless, juvenile fiction, is now the nomenclature for a devastating system of inter-team chit-chat whereby the different suits become code signals and the whole thing begins to take on the aspect of a rather enterprising game of "run sheep, run!" After all this lather of information has cleared away the only people who are quite certain what you have in your hand are the opponents.

One of the nicest things about an evening's bridge is the supper (preferably alcoholic), which usually appears around the time of the eleven o'clock news and is invariably sticky. This makes the sorting and playing of the cards more trying and revokes occur more frequently from here on.

All for Love

Finally, when one comes to the end of an exhaustive, three-hour-session round a card table, punctuated, no doubt, with a mere celery stalk and dry soda biscuit, it is disconcerting to find, after arriving via blood, sweat, tears and revokes, at a nice profit of fifty points, that "we were all playing for love" (of all things) and that a grand slam is its own reward. This seldom happens when one is fifty points down, but no doubt has a good deal to do with never giving the sucker an even break.

Some people used to go round the world on their bridge game, others acquire toasters and various handy little prizes for the home. For the few unfortunate souls who never win anything except perhaps the booby prize at the pinkier, fluffier gatherings and whose bridge losses must provide the country with a considerable source of revenue, it is suggested that they brighten up the bridge world by eliminating the heavier, more serious side of the game and introducing some of the erstwhile gaiety of Beggar My Neighbor or Animal Grab.

Think of the possibilities, for instance, of making something wild, or having dealer's choice every third hand or so, or of being able, at least once in a while, to lay your ace on top of your opponent's and say "Snap!" Losers could always pay off their losses with a sprightly game of Truth Or Consequences (kibitzers welcome) and the whole evening would probably end by being quite a hilarious affair and far more married couples would go home speaking to each other.

The trim nautical lines of the seafarer's coat have been borrowed for this youthful double-breasted grey Bombay lamb coat in the 32-inch length. The hands thrust deep into high-placed slashed pockets reveal loose sleeves with turn-back cuffs. Buttons are replicas of silver half dollars with the design in bas-relief.

The visit of China's Mme. Chiang Kai-shek is said to have inspired this design after the ancient classic style of Old Cathay. The coat is of Persian lamb, lustrous and close-curled. The Chinese stand-up collar is a charming note. Deep slashes at the hemline on either side are also bows to the Chinese tradition.

• •

An International Blood Clinic

BY MYRTLE J. BROLEY

ONE of the splendid things about this war has been the fine co-operation between the United States and Canada. The leaders of these countries have felt free to study successful methods used by the other and adapt them for use in their own nation. They have realized our interdependence and borrowed or lent freely, not only money but men, labor and ideas.

Recently this co-operation was shown in a new way. In Ogdensburg just across the St. Lawrence River, the Red Cross was anxious to open a clinic where blood could be received from donors and sent in to be turned into plasma. There were many people willing to give of their blood, the difficulty was to get it in to a larger centre where it could be shipped to be processed. They decided to visit the Brockville Clinic of which they had heard glowing accounts.

The delegation found a hive of industry. Busses from the country had brought in their loads of farmers or their wives. Townspeople had come in from miles around. Nurses were taking temperatures, testing haemoglobin or measuring blood pressure. Donors already in white smocks were waiting their turns on the tables where early arrivals were allowing a bit of their good rich blood to be drained off so that it might be used to save some soldier's life. In the lunch room those who had given their contribution were comparing notes as they sipped their good hot coffee or tea or ate the crisp buttered toast. Volunteer nurses, kitchen attendants and doctors were doing their jobs efficiently and cheerfully.

The delegation was greatly impressed by the successful working and asked about opening their Clinic. As they had hoped, the Canadians were willing and eager to help. Doctors would go over to help or advise and bring back the blood. Nurses and technicians would be glad to assist and all help possible would be given them.

Blood Without Nationality

This international Clinic is now a going concern. It has been in operation for over three months and both countries are enthusiastic about it. After all, why not? The blood is to be used for any of our soldiers, regardless of their nationality and the more we can send over the better chance for the wounded, especially right now when, with the opening of the second front in Italy, men of the United States and Canadians are fighting side by side.

Elizabeth Arden

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WORLD OF WOMEN

What Price Control Does

BY LILLIAN D. MILLAR

"I CANNOT see that price control is working", grumbles Marjorie Brown. "Every time I buy food I pay more for some item. Prices of fruits and vegetables are double what they used to be."

Of course, everyone will agree that prices are up. By July this year food prices were nearly 33% higher than they were in August, 1939. That means that $13.30 must be spent today to buy the same quantity and quality of food that $10 used to buy. This makes a serious hole in the family food allowance.

But, when she blames price control Marjorie overlooks the fact that most of this increase occurred before price control started. By the time the price ceiling was nailed on, food prices had risen 24% above August, 1939 level. Since price control went into effect they have gone up only 7%.

Marjorie has fallen into the common error of confusing price control with price fixing and of regarding any rise in prices as an evidence of failure. As the term implies, price control means control of movement of prices, the keeping of price increases under control. It does not mean rigid fixing of prices.

Too, Marjorie is forgetting that food is only one of the items which make up a family budget. Before the war, according to a Dominion-wide official survey, Canada's average family spent $1,428 in a year. In a table given elsewhere on this page we show how this $1,428 was spent. You will see that $431 or 30c out of every dollar went for food. Rent, or shelter, took 20c of the average family dollar; fuel and light 7c; clothing 11c; homefurnishings and services, such as laundry, etc., took 9c; all other miscellaneous items took 23c. It will be seen that while 30c went for food, 70c was spent for other family needs. Now, although food prices have risen 7% since price control started, prices of all other items in the family budget have gone up only a fraction of 1%, except miscellaneous items which have advanced 1½%.

Where the Money Goes

In the second column of the table shown on this page, you will see just how much our average family had to spend when price control started, to get the same goods and services it had before the war. In the third column you will find how much they must spend today. Have a look at these figures. You will notice that when price control started the average family had to pay out $1,636 to buy the same goods and services that $1,428 used to buy. Inflation was under way and it was costing this family $208 a year, nearly 15% of their total pre-war expenditures. Then the price ceiling was clamped on. In the next twenty-one months living costs went up only 2.9% and now this family must pay out $1,683 to keep up its pre-war standard of living. This is just $47 a year more than it paid out when price control started.

Marjorie was right when she said that prices of certain fruits and vegetables are double what they used to be. But, these items have not been under the price ceiling — although ceiling prices have been set recently for some fruits and vegetables. These increases only go to show what would have occurred all along the line had there been no control of prices.

But, to fully appreciate benefits which have accrued from the price ceiling, let us estimate what would have occurred had there been no control. The only available yardstick by which to measure what would have happened is the record of how prices behaved during the last war when normal law of supply and demand was allowed to operate. This, of course, is a very conservative estimate because pressure on prices is much greater this time.

Had prices increased during the past twenty-one months at the rate they went up in the corresponding period of World War I, cost of living would have gone up 30% instead of 2.9% and to get the same goods and services you would now have to pay out an extra 27% of your total family expenditures. Food prices would have risen 42.7% instead of 7% and you would be paying 35.7% more than you now pay for food. Just to give you an idea of how prices would have risen had there been no control we show above in the first column the actual increase in living costs in the past 21 months; in the second column, the increases in corresponding period of last war; and in the third column the estimated saving because of price control.

Had there been no price control, to maintain its pre-war standard of living our average family would have to pay out $2,127 instead of the $1,683 they now must pay. Therefore, today price control is saving this family at the rate of $444 a year. Without control it would be paying $763 a year for food instead of $572. It would have to pay $349 for shelter, $134 for fuel and light, $250 for clothing and $590 for homefurnishings and miscellaneous items.

But if the price ceiling can be held firmly, these savings are small in comparison with future savings. The peak of the inflationary period of the last war was not reached until 1920, nearly two years after the war was over. By that time the cost of living was nearly double pre-war living costs, being up 92%. Food prices had gone up more than 125%. Clothing prices were two and a half times to pre-war prices.

What It Spares

If prices can be held at present levels, based on price increases of the last war, price control will be saving our average family at the rate of $656 a year by the end of the next twelve months. By the end of another year it will be saving it at the rate of more than $1,100 a year.

Therefore, let us stop a moment to ponder on the tremendous benefits price control has brought. Let us remember that without the price ceiling we now would have to pay $19.05 for the same amount and kind of food we get for $13.30; that if the price ceiling should fall, then within two years' time cost of living likely would be up 92% not 18% as at present.

Civilian goods are growing scarcer because one-half of all the nation's resources is being used to turn out weapons of victory. When you buy anything not required immediately you take it from someone who really needs it now and you increase pressure on prices. Concerted saving is one of our most powerful weapons in the battle of inflation. We do much to strengthen the price ceiling when we put every cent we can into war bonds or savings certificates.

Then, the government has asked the women of Canada to watch prices. Every shopper who regards as a personal responsibility the request to report any infractions of the price ceiling to her local Women's Advisory Committee is taking an active, direct part in keeping the ceiling up—and the cost of living down.

To a large extent, on the maintenance of the price ceiling depends our future financial security.

AVERAGE FAMILY EXPENDITURES IN A YEAR

	Before the War	What the Same Things Cost When Control Started	In July 1943
Food	$ 431	$ 535	$ 572
Shelter	283	304	305
Fuel and light	100	113	114
Clothing	159	190	192
House furn. & services	123	144	145
Miscellaneous	332	350	355
Totals	$1,428	$1,636	$1,683

PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN LIVING COSTS

	In past 21 months since control started	In corresponding period of the last war	Estimated saving because of control
Food	7.0	42.7	35.7
Fuel and light	.8	18.3	17.5
Rent	.2	14.7	14.5
Clothing	.7	31.6	30.9
Miscellaneous	1.5	19.2	17.7
Total increases in living costs	2.9	30.0	27.1

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G.B.S. Has The Last Word

BY LEONORA McNEILLY

THE recent regrettable death of Mrs. G. B. Shaw, recalls to mind very vividly the last time I saw the charming and talented wife of the celebrated playwright. It was an occasion to be remembered. It debunked the fallacy that Mrs. Shaw was one of the few people who had the last word with her brilliant husband.

At the time, just prior to the war, the Shaws were *en pension* in Malvern for the staging of Saint Joan at the annual festival.

Very determinedly and naively, Mrs. Shaw had assumed the role of bodyguard to her much sought-after husband, guarding him from the hounding of interviewers from Paris to New York. I too, was a potential hounder, and having travelled 130 miles from London to Malvern on a hot summer's day was determined that nothing short of an earthquake would deter me from my purpose.

Plan of Attack

Having registered at the Malvern Hotel where the Shaws had a suite, I spent the dinner hour alternately listening to the repartee tossed back and forth at the Shaw table, and ruminating upon my method of approach. Mrs. Shaw, fascinating in an ensemble of shell pink complexion (natural) and georgette crepe evening dress, was, I felt sure, judging from her silence, also ruminating upon her method of forestalling the autograph-seekers and interviewers dotted about the room.

Her method I discovered in the automatic lift in which good fortune placed me with the Shaws following dinner, when I pressed for an interview. With a nod and smile at me, a gentle thrust in the region of her spouse's ribs as the lift stopped at their floor, Mrs. Shaw essayed to push him out. Desperately I said: "But—but I came all the way from Ireland to see you." Ireland! Magic word! It was open sesame. "You may take your chance tomorrow," he called back as Mrs. Shaw continued to gently herd him along.

In the breakfast room the following morning, a beautifully coiffed competitor from New York and an equally attractive one from Paris came out of their lairs to assail him. What chance had I? He gave them appointments for 10 and 10.30.

"Are you going to church?" Mr. Shaw called across the table as the lovely Priory bells began to ring.

"No."

"Then come to my suite at eleven."

Mrs. Shaw's Weapon

I had an uneasy feeling that I had still to reckon with Mrs. Shaw's charm, a weapon not easily coped with.

On a lounge in the corridor, I nervously tapped my heels on the floor in full view of the Shaw suite as I awaited New York and Paris.

At the appointed hour each arrived persona grata (or so they thought). But Mrs. Shaw greeted them, her sweetness sending them on their way a moment later as smilingly as though an O.B.E. had been conferred upon them.

Two down, one to go, I murmured, a little heartsick. Presently eleven struck. I dashed to the door. Again, Mrs. Shaw opened it. "*So* sorry—*so very* sorry, but Mr. Shaw is in conference," she said. Enthralled by the graciousness of her manner, the music of her voice, several moments elapsed before I recognized the old threadbare alibi of business men. I experienced a slight shock, found myself outside, wandering up and down the piazza, striving to regain my equilibrium, when a gold-braided attendant approached.

"Mr. Shaw's compliments," he said. "He will see you."

This time, Mr. Shaw opened the door. As I entered, I heard the swish of protesting silken skirts, saw Mrs. Shaw disappear through a door.

The tables had turned. The great G.B. had had the last word.

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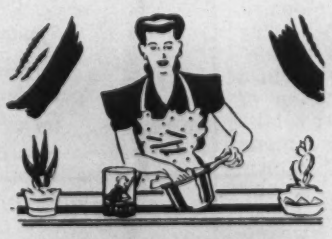

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Shostakovich Ballet-Music

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE Promenade Symphony concerts keep up a stimulating record for presenting vital novelties. Last week we had the first performance here of a Suite based on Dimitri Shostakovich's satirical ballet "The Bolt" composed in 1931. It was directed by Erno Rapee, an always welcome visitor, because he is not only one of the most scholarly and distinguished of conductors, but by all odds the most vivacious.

For a man under forty the Russian composer has gone through many phases. His early works, when he had distinguished himself as a pianist at Leningrad, were elegant in style and praised for sensibility and depth. In his later twenties he became a satirist,—not mordant, but genial; endowed with a rollicking sense of humor. After making prodigious fun of operatic conventions with "Lady Macbeth of Mzensk", and the beauties of traditional Russian ballet with "The Golden Age" and "The Bolt", he earned from Stalin the censure that he was a "petit bourgeois", an admonition to devote himself to serious things. The result has been passionately heroic works, unparalleled in temperamental fury like his Fifth and Seventh symphonies. Since Shostakovich (with luck) has still many years to go, we know not what surprises he has in store.

In Toronto we have been fortunate enough during the past three years to become acquainted with examples of his music in all three periods; and so far as our public (which is unquestionably "petit bourgeois") is concerned, it likes the humorous phase best. Two or three summers ago a Proms audience was wildly delighted when Hans Kindler played excerpts from "Lady Macbeth of Mzensk". The burlesque polka from his ballet "The Golden Age" is sure of demands for repetition whether played on piano or orchestra; and nothing has more graciously titillated local fancy of late than Mr. Rapee's delicious interpretation of his ballet-music, "The Bolt".

When I saw the title on the program I wondered whether we were to hear something like another famous Russian composition "The Iron Foundry", composed in dead seriousness as typifying the cause of the Worker, but which Sir Ernest MacMillan robustly burlesques at Christmas concerts. I am told that the book of "The Bolt" also deals with the Worker and Labor but in a jocular way. One movement entitled "Variation" in typical sledge-hammer rhythm, is very jolly indeed.

In putting "The Bolt" into rehearsal, Mr. Rapee smilingly told the orchestra to forget that they were good, refined musicians, and "treat it rough". A composer who has the gift of making dissonances funny, imposes quite a strain on interpreters. It is, the Lord knows, common enough for a musician to play off pitch accidentally but not so easy to do it with malice aforethought at a signal from the conductor. In the old musical shows an always irresistible stunt was the burlesque of a German band playing "Blue Danube" with everyone off-key. Shostakovich nonchalantly uses the same device and in another amazing polka makes free use of a stuffed trombone, a la Paul Whiteman. Yet underneath all the gaminry of "The Bolt" one feels the man's genius for melody and rhythm.

An indefinable quality of distinction marks Mr. Rapee's deportment and his use of gesture in obtaining effects, often very subtle. His interpretations have what might be termed lyric quality. His flexibility in nuancing is deeply satisfying, whether he is aiming at profoundly tragic utterance, as in Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet", or buoyant rhythmical release in a Johann Strauss waltz or a Liszt Rhapsody. His opening group which he termed "Presenting the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra" was especially fascinating. Violins, violas and 'cellos literally "sang" the lovely "Arioso" based on the melody of Bach's vocal cantata No. 156. An arrangement for woodwinds and percussion of Haydn's "Gypsy Rondo" (once a favorite piece for young piano students) was a sparkling demonstration of the organization's resources. The ensemble was heard in the March from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or" in which the refined dynamics of the conductor produced a marvellous effect.

Jennie Tourel's Artistry

Seldom of late have I found more pleasure than in the singing of Jennie Tourel, one of the newcomers to the Metropolitan Opera House, who, prior to the war, was a distinguished figure in Paris. Many who, on Metropolitan broadcasts, have heard her sing "Carmen" under the baton of Sir Thomas Beecham know the rich quality of her mezzo-voice and her mastery of finer shades of expression. Some time ago I was surprised to learn that though reared in France, she was born in Montreal of Russian-Jewish parents. Petite and charming, she bears a resemblance to the Pauline Donalda of 30 years ago; not surprising, since their racial antecedents and training are similar. But her voice is of deeper timbre. Though in the first part of the program she sang "Carmen's" chief lyrics with seductive expression that I have not heard equalled for many a moon, it developed that she had been holding something back for "O Don Fatale" from Verdi's "Don Carlos", which proved a superb demonstration of well-governed vocal power. Miss Tourel has the gift, rare among singers, of giving specific atmosphere to every number. In Delilah's aria "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" she was very definitely an enchantress; and, in contrast, girlishly winsome in the Gavotte from "Mignon"; while Stradella's "Pieta Signore" was graciously devotional. In short Miss Tourel in addition to being endowed with a noble voice, is an artiste to her finger-tips.

Vancouver's Ambitious Plans

On Sunday (Oct. 3rd) the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra commences a monthly series of concerts with eminent guest conductors. The first event will be conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham with the distinguished pianist, Betty Humby (Lady Beecham). November, Gregori Garbovitsky, an able and experienced local conductor, with Gertrude Huntly Green, pianist. December, William Steinberg, formerly conductor of the Palestine Orchestra and a protege of Toscanini's. January, Howard Barlow of the Columbia Broadcast system. February, Fabien Sevitsky, conductor of the Indianapolis Orchestra, a nephew of Serge Koussevitsky, who dropped the "Kous" to avoid confusion. March, Sir Ernest MacMillan, with Jan Cherniavsky, pianist.

A Canadian Work

Among Sir Thomas Beecham's many activities is that of conductor of the Seattle Orchestra; and at his first concert of its season on October 11th he will play a new symphonic work by Alexander Brott of Montreal, probably the first work by a Canadian composer he has conducted

Mia Slavenska, as Salome, appearing with the Promenade Symphony Orchestra, Varsity Arena, Toronto, Oct. 7.

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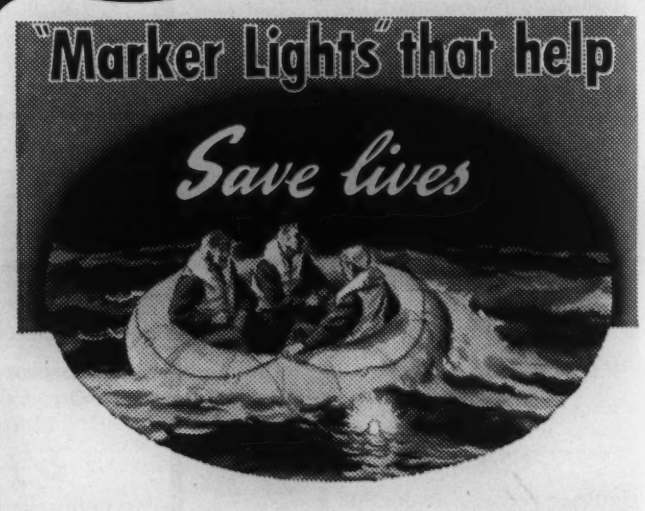

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in America. It is in one movement, entitled "Oracle", and dates from 1939. Sir Thomas became impressed with it when he conducted the final event of Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal on Sept. 10th. A violinist of high standing Mr. Brott has been an active composer and his orchestral and chamber works have been played in many Canadian and American cities.

Record Review

BY KARI ANDERSON

Not all Keynote records come from outside America. Album No. 111 (6 sides, 10 inch), records songs by the Almanac Singers, directed by Earl Robinson. Of their own writing are *Dear Mr. President, Belt Line Girl,* and *Deliver the Goods* (sides 305A, 305B, 307A, respectively). For the other three they have set words to traditional airs: *Round, Round Hitler's Grave, Side by Side,* and *Reuben James* (sides 306A, 306B, 307B). These are all a kind of pseudo folk-song, patriotic and topical.

More unusual is Keynote Album No. 108 (6 sides, 10 inch), recording eight songs by Richard Dyer-Bennet, lute singer. Mr. Dyer-Bennet is a minstrel, carrying on the old tradition of ballad singing playing a lute as he sings. His clear enunciation recommends him as a singing story teller. Keynote Recordings have chosen from his large repertoire the following:

Side 517A — *The Golden Vanity* (English ballad, 17th Century); 517B —1. *The Lincolnshire Poacher,* 2. *The Derby Ram* (English County songs, C 18th); 518A—*The Swag Man* (Australian bush song, C 19th); 518B—*The House Carpenter* (West Virginia ballad from collection of Fletcher Collins); 519A—*The Charleston Merchant* (W. Virginia and N. Carolina ballad); 519B—1. *Hullabaloo Belay* (New England version of English sea chantey); 2. *What Shall We Do With a Drunken Sailor?* (sea chantey).

One band recording made in England and recently released by Victor: No. 56-3212 (Black Seal, 10 inch). The Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards, conductor Capt. J. Causley Windram, play: A side—*We've Lived and Loved Together,* Devonshire Regimental March; *Speed the Plough,* Suffolk Regimental March. B side—*Bonny Nell,* R.A.M.C. Regimental March; *Primrose and Blue,* R. A. Pay Corps Regimental March.

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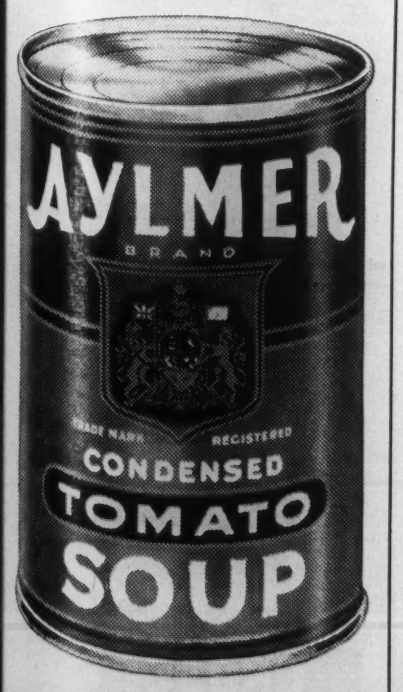

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THE FILM PARADE

Life With Don Ameche

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE time appears to have come to admit frankly that in "Life With Father" Clarence Day got the last kick out of the late Nineteenth Century, and that for entertainment purposes the whole period is now as dead, or almost as dead, as mutton. Practically everything that could be said on the subject has been said. We've been over every aspect of the peculiar quaintness of the period—the rich badness of its interiors, its over-draped furniture and over-stuff morals, its innocent approach to sex, religion and mechanics, and its abhorrence of functionalism in any shape or form. Even the bustle, which was probably the most articulate invention of the Nineties, has very little left to convey—Mae West overworked it for years and Dorothy Gish gave it its final comic tweak in "Life With Father". It is high time to put the late Nineteenth Century back in the attic where it belongs. After all it meant well and didn't do anyone much harm, which is more than can be said for our own period.

The most one can say for Ernst Lubitsch's "Heaven Can Wait" is that the film is perhaps a little better than most Gay Nineties comedies, without being very good Lubitsch. It is the life story of a mild New York roué of the Nineties (Don Ameche), and it takes the hero all the way from his bassinet to the admittance department of a wonderfully streamlined hell. Here he goes over the accounts with Lucifer; and since his peccadillos don't amount to much more than enriching a few chorus girls with diamond bracelets and getting tight with his French governess at Delmonico's, the Prince of Darkness indulgently pops him into heaven at the end of the recital—though not till he has taken up a lot more time than a busy executive should have been asked to spare.

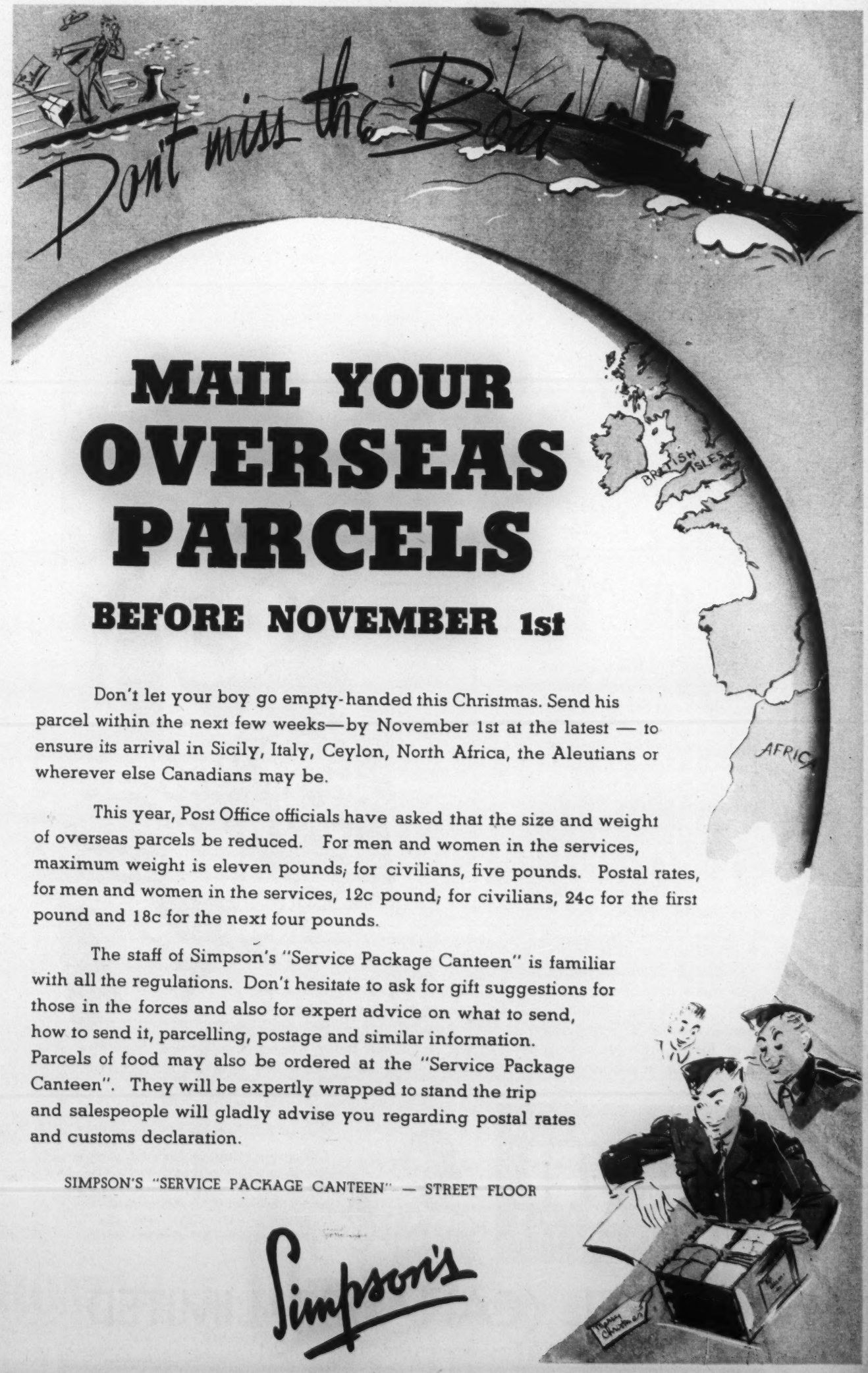
The setting is technicolored and lavish—far too lavish for the rather slight fantasy which tends to sag in the middle like a rather frail cake under too much icing. Gene Tierney is the nice girl who makes it her business to keep the hero in order, and though she is rather fluttery about it at first she settles down eventually and becomes almost as easy to watch as she is to look at. The cast also includes Laird Cregar and Charles Coburn. Laird Cregar whose huge bulk and enormous eyes always give him a little the look of an apparition, makes a fine impressive Satan. Charles Coburn has another of his crafty old codger parts and manages it engagingly enough. It seems a pity though that one of the screen's most versatile character actors should be relegated, apparently for good, to foxy grandpa roles.

"Heaven Can Wait" doesn't miss being funny altogether, of course. It has quite a few bright spots if you don't mind waiting for them, and if you aren't too much put off by the film's persistent coyness and quaintness. . . . Wonder how the twentieth century will look on the screen from the point of view of the twenty-first. It will probably seem quaint too in a terrifying way.

"HEAVEN CAN WAIT" is worth sitting through because right on its heels comes "Arctic Passage", a fine documentary describing the construction, in seven months, of the Alaskan highway. The amazing energy that went into the building of the great military highway has invaded the film itself which is exciting and swift and at the same time comprehensive enough to give one a sense both of history and of immense geography. Unfortunately there is the usual insistent commentator who travels by sound-track all the way from Dawson Creek to Fairbanks, Alaska and won't let you off *anything.* He wasn't able to spoil "Arctic Passage" but he did his best.

"Spitfire", the last picture made by Leslie Howard, tells the story of the plane that helped to save England in 1940, and of the man who invented it. As it turns out the biography of the machine is a good deal more interesting than the biography of the man. The story of Designer Mitchell's dreams, disappointments and eventual vindication and triumph, isn't a new one—at any rate it isn't a new one on the screen. But the development of the Spitfire itself at a moment of terrible crisis in English history is real and thrilling enough for anyone.

Perhaps you can find someone you know among these Canadian Scottish troops, photographed with their mascot while witnessing the baseball challenge match between the U.S. Army and Canadian Forces in England.



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This year, Post Office officials have asked that the size and weight of overseas parcels be reduced. For men and women in the services, maximum weight is eleven pounds; for civilians, five pounds. Postal rates, for men and women in the services, 12c pound; for civilians, 24c for the first pound and 18c for the next four pounds.

The staff of Simpson's "Service Package Canteen" is familiar with all the regulations. Don't hesitate to ask for gift suggestions for those in the forces and also for expert advice on what to send, how to send it, parcelling, postage and similar information. Parcels of food may also be ordered at the "Service Package Canteen". They will be expertly wrapped to stand the trip and salespeople will gladly advise you regarding postal rates and customs declaration.

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CONCERNING FOOD

The Fruit of the Tree

BY JANET MARCH

IT IS doubtful that Eve, after she had had her first bite greeted the apple with the same loud cries of delight which housewives in these parts have uttered this year. With peaches here to-day and gone to-morrow and all fruit pretty scarce the old reliable apple certainly looks pretty good. We can say with Solomon "Stay me with flagons, comfort me with apples," only there aren't very many flagons to be had.

In spite of the fact that Canada grows some of the finest apples in the world the apple is not a North American gift to humanity like the potato and the turkey. It seems a bit vague who first cultivated the invaluable tree, but we do know that the Romans introduced it into England. Other years we have taken apples for granted. They were the fruit fillers-in when apricots, plums, peaches and bananas were not to be had, but this year the apple takes first place.

Even the children have been found gazing upwards in the old orchard and remarking on the number and quality of the Snows—those princes among apples. An old tree away off by itself which apparently just grew like Topsy, produced some smallish yellow apples which we picked, hanging perilously out along frail old limbs. When the neighboring farmer who Knows All was asked to name the fruit he replied evasively that they were just natural apples, a fact we had already divined. They made fine if nameless apple sauce.

If you haven't used all your preserving sugar remember that apple sauce made of your favorite sort of apple is a good fruit investment. It won't be long now till the Snows are in, and if you wash them and cut them up unpeeled, cook them with a little water slowly, and put the mixture through a sieve you get a lovely pink apple sauce beloved by children. It is always more economical to add the sugar after cooking.

So far the price of apples is not low, and certainly in some parts the crop is poor, and it is unlikely that apples will be cheap. Housekeepers will be wise if they buy their apples in good time, that is if they have a cool, dry place to keep them in, and bottle in apple sauce what they think won't keep for day by day use. Of course there are all sorts of things to do with apples.

Apple Shape

1 envelope of gelatine
2 cups of apple sauce
3 tablespoons of sugar
¼ cup of cold water
Whites of 2 eggs
1 cup of cream
¼ teaspoon of cinnamon
¼ teaspoon of nutmeg

Soak the gelatine in the cold water till it is soft and then heat till it dissolves. Beat the egg whites till they are stiff and mix with the gelatine and water. Stir the sugar, cinnamon and nutmeg into the applesauce, and fold into the white of egg mixture. Whip the cream, if you can, and if you can't beat it till it is frothy and then mix and pour into a mould and chill thoroughly.

Apple Sauce Cake

1 cup of apple sauce
1¾ cups of flour
½ cup of shortening
1 teaspoon of soda
1 cup of raisins—if you have them
¼ teaspoon of salt
½ teaspoon of ground cloves
¼ teaspoon of nutmeg
1/3 teaspoon of cinnamon
2/3 cup of sugar

Cream the sugar and the shortening. Stir the soda into the apple sauce and add to the sugar and shortening. Sift in the flour and spices, and then add the raisins floured. Turn into a greased pan and bake in a slowish oven for three quarters of an hour to an hour. This cake has one great merit that it will keep moist for a considerable time.

In spite of the fact that tapioca has for many years in boarding schools been called "fishes' eyes in glue," it is really a very good basis for a pudding.

Apple and Tapioca

¼ cup of tapioca
½ cup of sugar
6 apples
2 cups of water
¼ teaspoon of salt

Peel and quarter the apples, and if they are large apples, cut them in smaller pieces. Soak the tapioca in the water over night, or, if you don't remember to do this, for at least several hours, and then cook it for about twenty minutes by which time the tapioca should be transparent. Add the salt. Put the apples in a baking dish and sprinkle the sugar on them and then pour the tapioca on the apples and bake till the apples are cooked in a moderate oven.

Like all deep fat frying apple fritters are a bit of a trouble, but really worth it.

Apple Fritters

2 apples
1 cup of flour
1 egg
1 teaspoon of baking powder
¼ teaspoon of salt
1/3 cup of milk
1 tablespoon of melted butter
1 tablespoon of sugar

Peel and core the apples and cut them in slices like doughnuts with the hole in the middle. Sift the dry ingredients for the batter and then add the milk, egg and butter slowly stirring smooth as you go. Dip the rounds of apple into the batter and drop into hot deep fat which will brown a cube of bread in a minute. Cook till brown and then drain on brown paper. Sprinkle with sugar before serving.

" 'Honey,' Jim said to me the other night, 'you sure were smart when you chose our Servel. Picking the one refrigerator with no moving parts was a stroke of genius. We know that it will last us for the duration 'cause it has no moving parts in its freezing system to wear or need replacement. And it's been mighty economical to run, too.'

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Brazil's Seasonal Dishes

BY DELFINE PEIXTO

WHEN Brazil is mentioned, nearly everyone thinks either of coffee or Carmen Miranda. Perhaps a few will think in the terms of music and dances. No one gives a thought to Brazilian foods, yet they are most delicious and very distinctive.

The Brazilians, who speak Portuguese, are quite different from their Spanish-speaking neighbors in food as well as in many other customs. In fact, the foods of Brazil are totally different from any of the other Latin countries, being most like those of the French.

All year round bacalhao (codfish) is a great favorite. There are many ways of cooking it. Chicken and pork chops are often prepared in the same way as the codfish is in this recipe:

Bacalhao

1 pound salt codfish
1 onion, sliced
1 clove of garlic, halved
1 tablespoon drippings or oil
2½ cups tomatoes
1 tablespoon minced parsley
Salt to taste
⅛ teaspoon pepper
¼ teaspoon cummin seed

Soak codfish in water for five minutes, drain and repeat twice, then flake the fish. Sauté onion and garlic in oil until tender but not browned. Add tomatoes, seasonings and fish. Cover and simmer 15 minutes, or until codfish is tender. Approximate yield: 6 servings.

In spring a favorite dish is made of a combination of all the new vegetables. Very characteristic is

Vegetable Casserole

1 onion, sliced
1 clove garlic, halved
1 tablespoon oil or drippings
1 teaspoon salt
Dash pepper
1 bay leaf
1 pound peas, shelled
12 small new potatoes
1 small head cabbage, sliced fine

Sauté onions and garlic in oil or drippings until tender and lightly browned. Add seasonings, peas, potatoes and 1 cup water. Cover closely, simmer 20 minutes or until potatoes are almost tender. Add cabbage, steam 7 minutes longer. Approximate yield: 6 servings.

At Easter, Massa Souvada (sweet bread) is a specialty.

Massa Souvada

1 cup scalded milk
⅓ cup melted butter
¾ cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
3 eggs, beaten
1 yeast cake
¼ cup lukewarm water
5 cups sifted flour (about)

Scald milk, add butter, sugar and salt. When lukewarm, add eggs and the yeast cake dissolved in water. Stir in flour to make a soft dough. Turn out onto a floured board and knead well. Place in a greased bowl, brush dough with melted shortening, cover and let rise until double in bulk. Knead down, roll to ¼-inch thickness. Cut into strips about 5 inches long and 1 inch wide. Form into figure eights. Place on a greased baking sheet, brush top with melted shortening and let rise until double in bulk. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375° F.) 15 or 20 minutes, until brown. Yield: 2 dozen rolls.

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5 to 5.30 p.m. Central Time	CKY Winnipeg	CKX Brandon
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3 to 3.30 p.m. Pacific Time	CFJC Kamloops	CKOV Kelowna	CJAT Trail	CBR Vancouver	CKLN Nelson	CJVI Victoria

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DRESSING TABLE

Intelligent Beauty Care

BY ISABEL MORGAN

IF YOU weren't born beautiful, at least you can be strong-minded about it and convince yourself that it's more fun making yourself a beauty than having it handed to you on a silver platter. And it isn't a difficult or expensive process.

Whether you are in your 'teens, twenties, thirties or fifties there are some basic fundamentals you must follow if you want to maintain or regain the smoothness of your skin. Check these points to find out if you are following them—Have you on hand a lot of half-finished jars and bottles of preparations—unused because they don't seem right for your skin? Did you buy them just because some of your friends used the same sort with highly satisfactory results? How long is it since you asked for and got expert advice on your special skin problems? Do you use your preparations only now and then when the mood or the occasion urges you into a little extra prinking?

A line-up of unused jars and bottles is pretty good evidence that their owner is not being very intelligent about the business of beauty care. If their contents are not producing the desired results it is not because they are at fault. They may be excellent for someone else's skin type—but not for yours. Perhaps it is a cream designed to provide the oils needed by a dry skin, whereas your skin may be on the oily side requiring a preparation with a certain astringent, drying action. Or a lotion intended for an open-pored skin may be too strong for a thinner, finer type.

The way to avoid such wasteful and expensive mistakes is to seek the advice of the person selling the beauty preparations. Most of them, you will find, have been carefully trained in their use. Practically all makes of beauty preparations have been planned for various skin types. Find out from someone who knows—preferably the person who sells them—whether your skin comes in the normal, oily or dry classification, and then rely on their judgment when they suggest the creams and lotions you need to care for it. In this way the money you invest in their purchase and the time you invest in their use, will repay you many times.

After Summer

It's quite possible that the tan you were so proud of a month ago has reached the stage where it is anything but attractive with your needle-slim, bright Autumn clothes. For after-Summer beauty care, Helena Rubinstein suggests that the face be washed in the morning with beauty grains. Do this two or three times a week if your skin is dry, every day if it is oily. This gentle friction wash removes grime from the skin and also mechanically removes blackheads and externally caused blemishes. Then you can apply Wake-Up Cream to stimulate the activity of the skin, or the all-purpose cleanser, emollient Pasteurized Face Cream Special. Take just a thimbleful of cream. Don't be wasteful with it; with present day shortages, it is important to economize as much as possible. Spread the cream between the palms of the hands and use firm upward strokes. Remove with tissues and after gently wiping away all excess cream, pat on with a saturated piece of cotton a refreshing lotion such as the Valaze Skin Lotion Special. Your skin is now ready for make-up.

Fitness Program

Miss Christine Chiossi was a recent visitor to Canada. She came to discuss with Canadian beauty specialists a physical fitness program as an aid to wartime efficiency.

Miss Chiossi came to Toronto direct from the DuBarry Success School in New York where women are being taught a plan to live by so that they may more effectively take their place in our war program.

Under her personal direction, Canadian beauty specialists by means of these forums learn the latest and most approved ways of advising and helping Canadian women in their quest for physical fitness. The proven basic principles of diet, exercise, rest and personal care were discussed and demonstrated by Miss Chiossi during the session.

Time is a bottleneck to most women. Realizing this fact, Miss Chiossi stressed the beauty "time-savers" as taught in the DuBarry Success School—beauty helps prepared so that Canadian women can give more time for victory.

Time Saver

"Give me a beauty routine that is short and easy to follow. One that will do the most for the least time in cost and energy." This is the challenge of the busy woman of today and this, we are told, is the challenge that Elizabeth Arden has set out to meet in her new Efficiency Plan for Skin Treatment.

Miss Arden's Efficiency Plan for simplified skin care is exactly right for each of the basic skin types: dry skin, normal skin, oily or blemished skin. She has grouped her "Essentials for Loveliness" into the correct and most efficient treatment for each skin type. Which means that you can do the most for your special type of skin in the shortest measure of time, without complicating life. A booklet that includes exercises, a scale showing what you should weigh for your height, shortcut methods in care of hair, skin and makeup, is included in the Plan.

China's traditional style of dress, based on simplicity of line embellished with magnificent, glowing color and embroidery, fits in peculiarly well with present conditions in the West—a fact which has seized the imagination of many designers. The jacket shown here displays the Chinese dragon embroidered and studded with vari-colored fake jewels.

Lovely Barbara Sellers of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is a member of the Women's Auxiliary of both the Royal Canadian Air Force and Navy—does canteen work, sews, sells war benefit tickets. Of skin care says Barbara: "I take a daily Woodbury Facial Cocktail to clear my skin. Woodbury Soap quickly brings sparkle and smoothness to my complexion."

"A Sparkling Skin helps War Morale" says Deb

After busy day, she brightens beauty with a Woodbury Facial Cocktail

1. Wheat for our Allies. Barbara watches as it's transferred to elevators; says: "In these war days beauty care must be simple. Woodbury Soap is gentle, leaves my skin refreshed.

2. "I go over my face with Woodbury's rich lather to loosen all soil. Then I clear away dirt and debris with warm water, followed by a snappy cold rinse." So easy—so effective.

3. Rugby game to raise war funds finds Barbara in attendance, her complexion radiant. Woodbury Soap helps prevent clogged pores and damage to beauty from dust and dirt.

4. A true skin soap, Woodbury is made extra mild by a costly ingredient. "I never fear Woodbury will dry my skin," says Barbara. Try Woodbury Facial Soap today. Only 10¢.

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FOR HIS GAY RETURN

Whether you are looking forward to his furlough or his gay return from overseas, KEEP LOVELY. If he is serving on the Home-Front greet him every night *beautifully.* These pure, effective preparations by Harriet Hubbard Ayer insure your beauty with the least time and effort. Their quality is unsurpassed.

LUXURIA—the quick cleansing cream that beautifies while it cleanses. 1.40; 3.00

TEXTURE CREAM—a softening, lubricating cream especially blended for massage. 1.40; 2.60

BEAUTIFYING FACE CREAM—flattering powder base. Keeps make-up faithful for hours. 1.40; 2.60

LUXURIA FACE POWDER—smooth, adherent. Choice of several flattering shades. 1.00

HARRIET HUBBARD *Ayer*

THE OTHER PAGE

Shoe Shine in Cairo

BY FO. J. B. M.

"SHINE your shoes, officer? Only one piastre. Do good job. . ."

"No thanks, Sonny," I said kindly. He was a cute-looking Arab urchin, barefoot and wearing the customary long night-gown garb. He had his box of cleaning materials under his arm and he wore a wistful look. But Jock, my Scotch friend, and I were soaking up local color on our first trip to Cairo and didn't want to waste our time. Besides, we had been warned about Cairo's street vendors.

But the little Arab wasn't convinced. He trotted after me, prodding my arm with a very dirty finger. "Good job, officer," he prattled on in a high piping voice," only one piastre. Look officer; shoes very dirty. Clean them quick, eh? Only one piastre. . .".

He began to circle around me like a small dog on a leash, so that I almost fell over him. Jock, who had ignored him up to this point, took a hand. "G'wan," he growled, "we don't want a shine. G'wan away."

The Arab pointedly ignored Jock and moved to my unprotected flank. He began his sales talk again, emphasizing it with gestures of his shoe brush. "Look officer," he said, "shoes dirty as (common English expletive). Clean 'em, eh? Only one. . ."

"No! Go away," I said sharply. "I'm in a hurry." Jock added a roar and a glare of Highland ferocity. The Arab apparently was impressed and stood still. He glared back at Jock and said something venomous in Arabic.

"Got to be careful with these kids," Jock said as we walked on. "They'll make a nuisance of themselves if you let them." I agreed, but not very warmly. I felt Jock had been harsher than he needed to be with the lad. After all, he probably hadn't understood the first time. . .

There was that patter of feet again, and the tug at my arm. "Look at shoes, officer," the urchin said. I looked and forgot my let's-be-kind policy. One toe was smeared with a nasty blob of reddish brown stuff.

"Boy back there did it," my little tormentor explained, waving vaguely down the street. "I fix it. You good officer. Do good job." He waved his brush, also smeared with the reddish brown liquid. "You did it, you little tyke," I said hotly. "Now beat it." I shook my arm free and strode after Jock who was showing elaborate lack of interest. We walked on, at a faster pace. Sightseeing had temporarily lost its attraction.

Then Jock roared with rage and I sniggered. There was the same sort of blob on his shoe. There was a second Arab youngster at his elbow, with the same innocent look and dirty shoe brush. He began to tell the same story about "another boy," word for word. Apparently my little blight had decided he needed help.

By this time he was back at my side, very apologetic and proffering a filthy piece of rag. "Wipe it off for nothing, officer," he said penitently; "here, take it." But I knew that once I stopped I was done for, and ignored him. Jock, I saw, was taking the same stand. We closed ranks again, each with an Arab at our elbow. As if by signal both changed to the outraged innocence line.

"You let me wipe it off," mine screamed, "or I hit you with this." He waved his dripping brush inches from my clean shorts. But I pulled together what was left of my dignity, looked him coldly in the eye and didn't give way an inch. I figured shrewdly he wouldn't waste more polish on what might be a losing proposition. I was right and he reverted quickly to the "wipe it off for nothing" line.

BY THIS time I had lost sight of Jock. He had plunged ahead like a warship under full steam, while I had tried evasive tactics. I began to feel embarrassed and at the same time very tired of the whole business. Passers-by were grinning with more malice than pity. There seemed no way to end it, except (a) submit and have my shoes cleaned, or (b) dodge into a shop. I knew the second alternative might bring expensive complications. A quick change of tactics might throw him off guard. I stopped so abruptly the Arab almost fell over me.

"Okay, how much?" I said, using the two phrases I knew every native understands. Instantly we were friends again and the youngster was down on his hands and knees, pathetically anxious to please.

"Whatever officer say," he replied meekly, "Officer rich, me very poor. Mebbe officer. . ."

"Two piastres," I cut in, thrusting one shoe at him. He didn't reply but muttered something about war, Germans coming, guns going boom boom, polish costing more, etc. I didn't pay much attention. I was busy shaking off a slightly larger Arab who wanted to sell me a red fez, a fly swatter, a fountain pen or a pair of sun glasses. When the job was done, I handed the little Arab a two piastre coin and started away. He darted after me. "No, No!" he screamed. "Not enough! Take it!" And he thrust the coin back into my pocket.

This new barrage staggered me. People were staring, obviously thinking I was cheating the poor little Arab out of his money. I braced myself for a showdown.

"You agreed to two piastres," I said sternly. "That was the bargain. Now what's the matter?"

"No, no?" he whined, "not enough —two piastres each shoe," and he started again through the harangue about the German guns going boom boom boom etc. I couldn't fight anymore. I searched my pockets for more silver, couldn't find any and pulled out a five piastre note.

"Take this and go away," I said. The Arab, suddenly satisfied, grinned and scurried off. I chose the opposite direction, just in case.

A piastre is worth roughly around a nickel, I thought. That means twenty-five cents for a not very good shoe shine. Then a thought struck me; I searched my pockets but couldn't find the original two piastres the Arab had rejected. Apparently he knew something about elementary sleight-of-hand.

When I found Jock his shoes still were unshined. "I went into a hotel and had a drink," he said rather proudly. "It cost me four piastres, but it was worth it. I wasn't going to let that little devil beat me." Then the inevitable question—"How much did it cost you?"

"Oh, a couple of piastres," I lied in a careless tone. I couldn't bring myself to tell the truth.

Now when I go to Cairo, I don't try to fight. I submit to the first boot-black who sidles up, make the best bargain I can and cut my losses. Then I hope the shine will discourage his colleagues. It usually works —but not always.

MATURITY

OH, ten or fifteen years ago,
When I was young and gay,
It mattered most stupendously
What I would wear that day.

The flare of every skirt I owned,
The line of blouse and coat,
Were more significant to me
Than sonnets Browning wrote.

But now that I am—much less young!—
And reasonably sane,
My wardrobe is of slight concern,
Its comfort is my aim!

—CLARA BERNHARDT.

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These are your lovely gloves for Fall!

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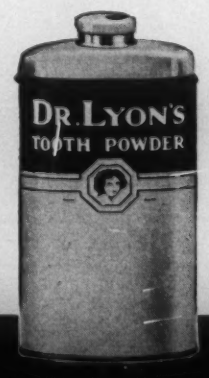
A distinguished practicing dentist developed Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder. So it is *all* powder—all *cleanser.* No acid. No pumice. Nothing to injure tooth enamel. Yet it is so effective that it makes teeth brighter right from the first brushing, and keeps them brighter—looking their best—as long as you use it. Refreshes your mouth, too. Yes, and saves you money. As you use Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, you'll find it outlasting similarly priced tooth paste two-to-one.



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DR. LYON'S

TOOTH POWDER .. on a moist brush

FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD & DROSS

Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 2, 1943 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

Phony Stock Promoters Hurt Canadian Mining

BY A. L. FLETCHER

The operations of phony stock promoters, now active again in Canada, promise to do serious harm to Canada's great mining industry by blackening its reputation and frightening away prospective capital.

A previous article (S.N. Sept. 18) told how a high-pressure stock manipulator sets himself up in business and acquires a telephone "boiler-room" and all the trimmings. Here the writer goes into actual operations.

NOT many years ago the world was in the throes of a great economic depression, during which production and trade and employment fell abysmally. Everywhere factories and men were idle. Canada suffered, as did other countries. But fortunately she possessed a great national asset—her gold mining industry—which carried her through. The production of gold in Canada continued to grow through the depression years, providing a constant stream of new wealth. The gold mining industry saved the day.

The world needed Canada's gold in 1932 and it will need it again after this war. The post-war economic skies are clouded, but Canada still has her gold-mining industry. In the future, as in the past, it is likely to be one of this country's most vital assets.

Today this industry is in process of being sabotaged by a number of unscrupulous stock promoters, who are taking advantage of wartime prosperity and unparalleled public purchasing power to promote and sell mining stocks by methods reminiscent of the worst excesses of the past. By blackening the industry's reputation they will increase the difficulty of raising capital for legitimate mining enterprise; thus they are injuring the honest mining operators who form the vast majority, and, of course, they are defrauding the public.

No mining man should be censured for not bringing a property through, if a thorough and honest effort is made. No one knows for certain whether a prospect will become a mine until a great deal of expensive development work is done. Consider the amount of expenditure necessary to bring a prospect to the mining stage. The roads to be built, the hours of labor necessary in stripping and trenching, the high cost of transporting supplies, diamond drilling, powder and dynamite, tools, bunk-houses, salaries and a thousand and one items too numerous to mention. These all have to be financed. Isn't it necessary that every possible dollar shall go into the treasury of the company?

The sincere operators have to be optimists. It is a game of heartaches and disappointments and they deserve the support of John Public, who should know by now that purchasing stock in any mining development is speculative and a gamble. In fact, any new venture mining or otherwise is. Our trans-Canada railways were. Many of our leading manufacturing firms have had tough sledding. Some re-financed, more than once, to eventually come through with flying colors. Canada has been developed and will continue to be developed along these lines. It is that type of country.

It is in the financing of that development that the speculator of mining shares desires to take part. What he does not want is to give his hard-earned cash to phony stock operators who have no intention of

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

JOHN C. NEWMAN

FIFTY years comprise the greater part of a man's life. It is especially noteworthy when it has been spent, as in John C. Newman's case, in association with one company, and in making the major contribution to its successful expansion. Today as President of General Steel Wares Limited, Mr. Newman can look back upon a half-century's connection with that company and its predecessor, the McClary Manufacturing Company, where he started in 1893 as a 15-year-old office boy fresh from Montreal High School.

There were of course many intermediate steps. Mr. Newman served as cashier, as the firm's accountant at 21, and after learning the manufacturing end of the business at the London Foundry plant, became its Montreal manager at the age of 31. Having acquired control of the Thomas Davidson Company of which he had become president, Mr. Newman merged it with the McClary Company in 1927 and became the first president of the new organization, General Steel Wares Limited. Through later acquisition of Sheet Metal Products Company of Toronto and a number of other concerns, a merger of steel companies was effected with assets now in excess of twenty millions—quite a different figure from the $10 a month Mr. Newman drew as office boy.

Undoubtedly due to the business acumen and administrative abilities of its president, General Steel Wares came successfully through the depression years. Those abilities were recognized in the banking, trust company and industrial directorships to which Mr. Newman has been elected, these including the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal Trust Company, Canadian Car and Foundry, Sherwin-Williams, J. S. Mitchell Co., Sherbrooke, and Baldwins Ltd., the big Welsh steel company.

Despite his many and diverse business connections, Mr. Newman has found time for extensive public service. He has been president of the Montreal General Hospital for the past six years, succeeding the late Col. Herbert Molson. He had been president of the Western Hospital and on its amalgamation with the Montreal General in 1924, he became vice-president of the latter institution. He is also president of the Verdun Protestant Hospital, Verdun, Quebec.

In the wider field of public service, Mr. Newman has served as Montreal Harbor Commissioner, and in 1932 succeeded to the Chairmanship of the Board, which position he held until the formation of the National Harbors Board in 1935. Offered the Chairmanship of the Board of Trustees of the Canadian National Railways by Prime Minister Bennett in 1933, Mr. Newman was unable to accept this position. He was appointed to the Board of Governors of McGill University in January 1943.

His is a story of enterprise and individual success in a chosen field, which since the outbreak of war has contributed a very considerable volume of essential war materials in Canada's steadily mounting total of war production.

In this war of swift movement the term "front line troops" no longer applies solely to the infantry. Actually many of the less glamourous branches of support and supply, the sappers, pioneers and M.P.'s land on invasion coasts ahead of the first assault troops. True to their name, these men of the Pioneer Corps went ahead to lay roads for the Allied forces and fighting vehicles during the successful assault landings on Italian beaches. Wire roads like this or sometimes a type of wire matting were laid on the sand to afford traction for heavy tanks.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

More Production in the Peace

BY P. M. RICHARDS

AFTER the war we're going to spend a great deal of money on social security and public works to sustain employment and pensions and veterans' settlement schemes and a host of other things. One wonders where it's all going to come from, especially with the heavy interest charges on our greatly-increased national debt. However, a national debt is big or small only in relation to the country's ability to carry it, and maybe our national income is going to be so much greater than it used to be that we can take care of all the new expenditures of government and still be reasonably prosperous. Maybe? Actually, it's got to be, if we're to avoid very serious trouble.

With an inflationary rise in prices already plainly evident and the WPTB and Government seriously concerned about the possibility of the rise getting out of control, we certainly aren't entitled to talk glibly about more large spendings by government. First we ought to prove our ability to keep our money good. Though it's no longer fashionable to question the ability of the state to provide all the money desired now and in the future, the fact remains that the state's money-bag is not really bottomless. It cannot be, if only for this reason; that every dollar bill represents a claim on the production of goods, and if you increase the number of claims without increasing to at least a like degree the volume of goods produced, the result is obviously going to be a reduction in the value of the individual claim.

Piling Up Claims on Future

That is what we are doing right now. We are storing up, in the form of war bonds and savings certificates and other savings a vast number of claims on the future production of goods and services, over and above the proportion of that production that will have to go to satisfy the obligations for expanded social services we are now laying upon ourselves. This column, please note, is not arguing against the rightness and desirability of these new social services; it is only asserting that to the extent that we issue claims against future production rather than assure that the volume of production shall be large enough to take care of commitments, we are doing no more than widen the distribution of what is produced.

By the end of the war we are going to have in existence a rather terrifyingly large number of claims against post-war production, and to keep those claims good and not let down either the holders of war bonds or the soldiers who have been promised a Canada with expanded social services after the war, we ought surely to do two things: prepare now to boost post-war production as much as possible and exercise some restraint in the issuance of claims against that production.

Our coming peacetime production must be much above the pre-war volume if we are to keep our money good and our economic structure sound. If it isn't, we shall crack. However, a comforting fact is that we have all the physical means necessary for such growth. The task of supplying the needs of war has caused the expansion of old industries and the building of new ones, which will serve us in the coming peace. For example, this country's equipment for the production of steel, non-ferrous metals, chemicals, machinery, ships and electric power has been very considerably enlarged, and there are many new types of products, materials and processes (plastics, magnesium, aircraft, electronics, glass) which we shall use in peacetime and which will provide new jobs. Today we have no less than thirty companies moulding plastics. And together with all the new plant we have all the new skills developed in mass-production training for highly mechanized warfare.

Co-operation for Progress

Many people ask if private enterprise will measure up to its enlarged burdens and responsibilities after the war, but there can be no question of the sincerity of its intention to do so, since its interest in this respect, under the profit-incentive system, coincides with the public interest. But its ability to do so is more doubtful, since that will depend on factors to a large extent beyond the control of business itself. If industry and trade are to be vigorous and progressive, there will clearly have to be a considerable modification of taxes, and since Canada, to be prosperous, must have ready access to foreign markets, it follows that the Government must do its part by international trade-making agreements to ensure such access. Organized labor, too, will certainly have a part to play in the development of a healthy peacetime economy.

The question, perhaps, should not be: does business recognize its responsibility for the maintenance of production and employment in the post-war?, so much as: do the government and labor recognize the fact of their joint responsibility with business? The general notion today seems to be that if the private enterprise system fails to deliver after the war we shall then turn to state socialism. The needs of society under state socialism are the same as those under private enterprise—an enlarged production and wider distribution of goods and services with an adequate volume of employment — and the test then would be whether state enterprise supplied those needs better than private enterprise had. If not, presumably the new system would itself be abrogated or at least modified. But to reach that point would involve much waste of time and effort, and it would be sensible to first do our best—the best of all of us, not only of one section of the community—to make our present system work.

ever making a mine but are only out to line their pockets. There is no reason whatsoever that the elevator man, the mechanic, the stenographer —yes everyone so inclined—should not participate in the profits of mining and have the satisfaction of contributing to the development of Canada. Unfortunately, these are the people who are most apt to be stung. They are ready prey for the high pressure salesman.

Every Ontario Securities Commissioner that has come into office has intended to clean up this situation, but has soon slackened his efforts as a result usually of a claim by mining men that the severity of his regulations made it impossible to raise capital for mining development. Immediately there is a slackening, the phony stock promoter goes into action *diverting thousands of dollars from legitimate mining promotions.*

New York's Influence

It may be, however, that this charge against the Securities Commissioner has been largely undeserved, that the diminution of the flow of money was not due so much to what the Commissioner did but to the fact that prices on the New York Stock Exchange had fallen at that time. For some mysterious reason our Canadian exchanges follow the variations of the New York Stock Exchange remarkably closely. Even our mining and western oil issues fall off when the New York price levels decline, even though the decline may have been due to, say, a regulation by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission that had not the slightest bearing on Canadian stock prices. Many speculators do not buy one type of stock or confine their purchases to one exchange, and quite often are forced to liquidate all they hold in order to protect themselves.

At the present time certain operators are not only injuring honest people but are doing untold harm to the industry itself. They are giving our legitimate Canadian mining and oil promotions the wrong kind of publicity in the United States, where in the past much capital has been raised. Some of these smooth operators have sold their issues entirely in the United States so as not to come under the close attention of the Securities Commissioner here. The people who are being stung in the United States are likely to consider that all Canadian mining and oil promotions are a racket. It would be a sorry situation if, when our boys return from overseas, they should find that Canada has been blacklisted, in effect, in foreign capital markets, as a result of the actions of a group of parasites whose sole aim is to get-rich-quick.

Canada has become a great country and will become greater, but it will need millions of dollars of new capital for expansion. We want to see new finds, new mines, new oil fields, new names heading up these operations, and additional successes for those already carrying that banner. This can only be accomplished by doing it the clean way. Our new system will have no place for rackets; freedom is being bought with blood, sweat and tears—a price *too high* to have it destroyed. There will be no place for the phony stock promoter.

Telephone Racketeering

It seems rather ironical that while people are being asked to think twice before putting in a long-distance telephone call that hundreds of such calls are being placed daily by "boiler rooms" operating in major cities throughout Canada, using the most flagrant of high-pressure methods—calls that are decidedly unessential, calls that are diverting millions of dollars from legitimate enterprise. Unless there is a hidden way for these "operators" to secure more money than is allowed them by regulations, how can they afford, as in one case, to make seven long distance calls from Toronto to Halifax? These calls recommended the purchase of a security listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. In looking back over the option prices the question arises: How much of the stock optioned say at 10c was sold at 35c? What methods were used to move this stock up? Was it just the law of supply and demand? Had developments on the property warranted this advance? Chances are that it may have been done by wash sales. That is the placing of an order to sell through a member house and an order to buy through another, with the entering of outside buying taking care of any shares the operators wished to "lose" in the market.

"Losing stock" in the market can be used also for legitimate financing of a property. Supposing a mine wants to expand. They still have a large block of stock in the treasury. The public are interested or their interest can be aroused in the issue. Shares are washed through and during the process, say that out of 10,000 shares traded daily they lose 2000 to the public at 35c, that is roughly $700. If that money is turned in every day to the company treasury less the brokerage on the full number of shares bought and sold, it is a healthy amount to go towards expansion purposes.

Some operators who have received pooled shares use this method once their stock is free, to get rid of some of their personal holdings. It is a safer method than throwing a large block on the market and suppressing stock. But when the greater proportion of the profits derived do not go into development, especially *when* the company actually needs money to carry on work, *then* this is not fair either to the investor or the property itself. What protection has John Public in this regard? What is to prevent the seller from having a private agreement re "kick-backs," that is, an agreement within the law is drawn up, but private arrangements are made with the optioner to "kick-back" some of his profits.

In syndicate offerings that are restricted by law to the payment of not more than 25 per cent commission, what is to prevent the "operators" receiving a bonus of units?

Furthermore, is it necessary that mining companies be allowed to sell their treasury stock at a discount as high as 99%?

But how can one distinguish the good promotion from the bad one? Well! Common sense will help a lot. If you were buying an article and the seller was in a hurry, the natural thing would be for you to be suspicious. If you are told that a stock is going to go up, wait and see if it does. Watch to see if it reacts. If you have been phoned long-distance four or five times, watch your step—the operators would have to be making a handsome profit to afford that. Then, you have your

(*Continued on Page* 31)

Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world

After the war is decisively won...
what kind of world is essential for a just and durable peace?

This question is being asked today everywhere in the world. No expert is needed to tell you the answer.

It must be a world as peaceful and neighbourly as your own town; a world in which decent people can bring up their children decently. In must be a busy world where factories and farms are working and where there are jobs for all.

How can such a world be brought into being? The surest way is to think and talk about it. Full and complete discussions on the porches of this country, over its fences, in churches, schools, clubs, and always at meals—that is how the terms of A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE can be formulated.

In your discussions keep in mind this fact; your terms of peace must be such that the people of other lands can agree with them. There must be provision in your plans for sustained production and for consumption of that production.

Only a world peace that squares with the conscience of men of good-will can be just. Only a just peace can endure.

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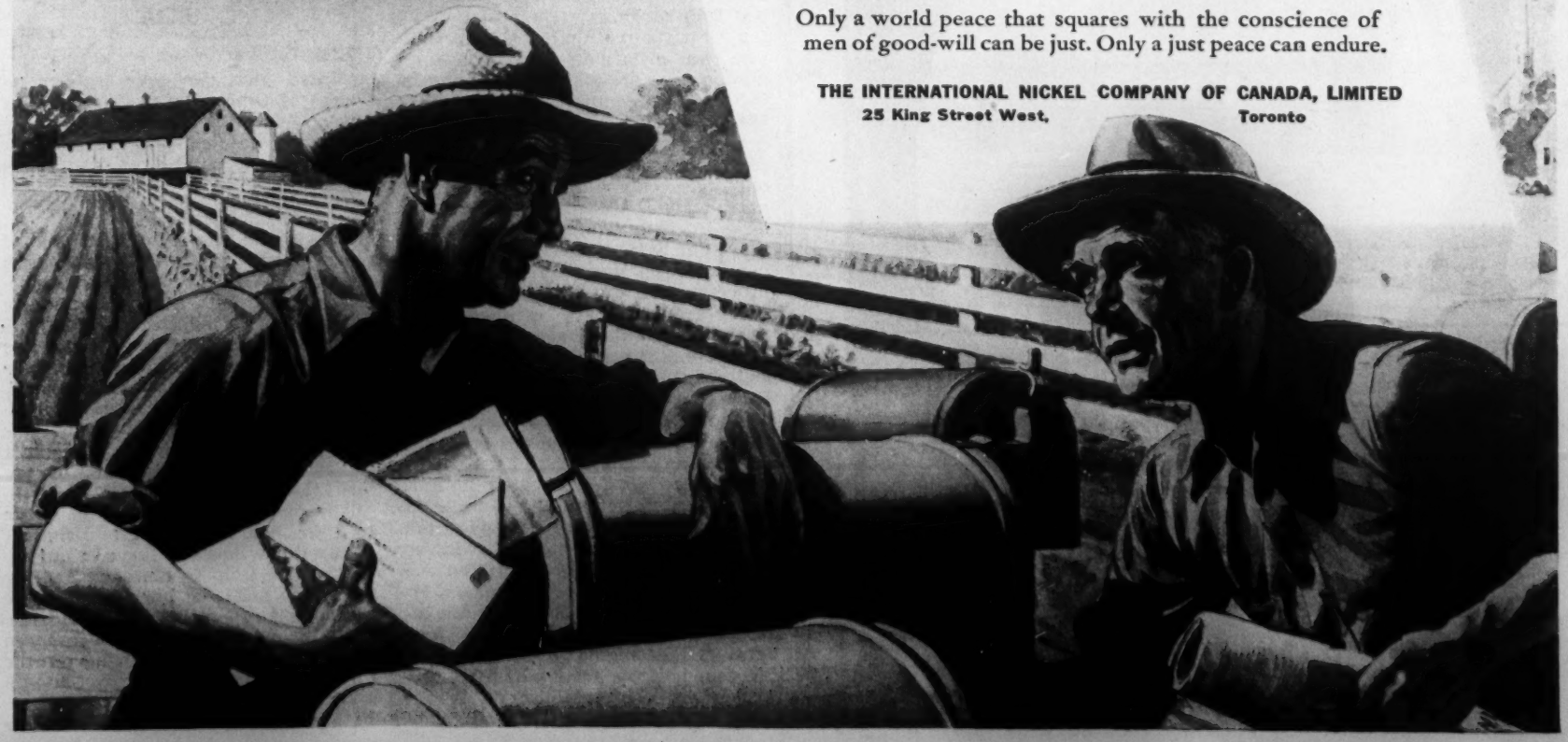

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

ROBT. MITCHELL CO.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please advise if you think the Robert Mitchell Co. Ltd., will maintain dividends at the $2 rate this year?

—T.L.D., Owen Sound, Ont.

On June 30 last the company paid a dividend of $1 a share, repeating the distributions made in June and December of last year. The question is, will there be another similar payment to cover the second half of the year?

There was a hint of possible modification of the dividend in the 1942 annual report when it was pointed out that full application of the 100% excess profits tax to 1943 operations would prevent distributable profits earned during the year from rising above a level of approximately $1.35 a share. But not only has the company accumulated surplus distributable profits and liquid resources which are more than adequately large in relation to the cash required by the $2 dividend on the small capital of 72,400 shares, but it is also earning a substantial asset in the form of the refundable portion of taxes which will be available in cash for any corporate purpose after the war. On the basis of full application of present tax rates to 1942 earnings, the refundable tax for that year would have been some $7.30 a share. On these grounds, maintenance of a $2 annual rate appears justified.

PICKLE CROW

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I own quite a few shares of Pickle Crow Gold Mines, which averages me around $4, and have held this stock all the way down. Do you consider it best to hold for appreciation or sell now, and have they sufficient ore for future development? What about the dividend?

—J. H. G., Ottawa, Ont.

I would, if I were you, continue to hold Pickle Crow as at prevailing prices the shares appear a rather interesting speculative investment for the post-war period. The acute shortage of manpower has hit this mine especially hard and the past two years have seen a steady decline in production and the grade of ore mined, along with a corresponding drop in profits. Ore reserves, however, are substantial, working capital position strong, in fact, everything in excellent shape for the resumption of normal production and development as soon as adequate supplies of skilled labor are available.

Net profit per share in 1942 was 20 cents, which was less than half the 1940 earnings. The situation in the first six months of the current year was even worse due to lack of manpower, production being only $610,000, as compared with $1,976,684 for the whole of last year. Dividends distributed in 1942 totalled 30 cents, but so far in the current period only five cents has been paid. The management was hopeful that at least 10 cents would be disbursed in the final half of 1943, but this depends on whether there is any improvement in the labor situation.

Ore reserves are estimated by President Hammell as probably sufficient for 10 years' milling. At the end of 1942 ore reserves in the Howell, or main vein, exceeded 566,000 tons, grading $12.20. And compensating for the lower grade a large reserve of ore has been developed in the No. 2 or North vein, and even greater potentialities are said to remain to be explored. The grade of the north vein is somewhat lower than that of the Howell but the ore is considerably wider. Development of the new area has been from an internal shaft sunk from the 750-foot level of the original mine to the 1,550-foot horizon, from which six levels have been established. Again due to wartime conditions and shortage of labor development of the new mine has been much slower than anticipated.

The company's cash position was considerably depleted last year by the large expenditure for the new shaft to mine the north orebody, but at the beginning of the year working capital was still in excess of $600,000.

MASSEY-HARRIS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some preferred and common shares of Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., which I acquired below the present level of prices, and I would be obliged for your opinion as to whether these shares merit retention and whether the company is in a sound financial position with regard to the future.

—H.J.D., Winnipeg, Man.

The answer is "yes" to both questions. The company has made sound progress under wartime conditions as a manufacturer of munitions and essential farm implements, and it has bright prospects for continued activity after the war. It will enter the post-war period with cash resources materially strengthened and in a sound position to serve the market for farm implements.

In view of the probable level of national income which is assumed in current post-war planning and the tremendous demand for agricultural exports which is bound to exist, together with the deferment of normal supply of farm implements because of war priorities, this post-war market for the company's products should be large.

Progress made in the past few years has added substantially to the company's recovery in earning power and financial position since the low years of the depression. From 1939 to the end of 1942, its improved financial position may be summarized as follows:

(1) Net expenditures on plant were $2,723,172.

(2) Aggregate funded debt and mortgage were reduced by $1,550,000.

(3) Net working capital was increased by $999,080 after writing off $989,135 of net working capital in continental Europe and after writing down inventories by $1,185,450 which was the net addition to the contingency reserve deducted from inventory valuations.

(4) The excess of cash and government securities over combined bank loans and tax accruals was increased by $1,309,433.

(5) Preferred dividends were resumed with payments aggregating $604,495 in 1941 and 1942.

OMEGA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me your opinion of shares of Omega at market price as a speculative investment for a business man to whom appreciation is more attractive than income for a few years.

—H. H. F., North Sydney, N.S.

Due to the possible importance of recent developments at depth, shares of Omega Gold Mines hold speculative interest, but certainly cannot be regarded as an investment. Development work on the new levels has opened up better than average grade ore and while it is too early to estimate its full significance, the disclosing of further tonnages of this high grade material would mean a lot to the future prospects of the operation.

The decision to deepen the winze to 1,975 feet and the establishment of three new levels followed the finding of free gold in diamond drilling below the 1,550-foot horizon. The ore at depth is reported as mostly visible gold in quartz veins, as compared with heavy sulphide orebodies on the upper levels.

Omega is a marginal operation, but, as pointed out at the last annual meeting, it was difficult to reconcile the fact that a property developed only to shallow depth could have produced ore to a gross value of over $5,000,000 and as yet failed to develop one really high grade ore body. Already, however, the better grade at depth has slightly improved the average going to the mill. Ore

SAVE TO WIN

To meet the demands of war we must divert expenditure from unnecessary things and *save.* Open a Savings Account with us, and put your savings on a systematic basis. Save according to plan and have the money ready when the government calls for it. This Corporation has been doing business in Canada since 1855.

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Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $62,000,000

PENMANS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October, 1943.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of November to Shareholders of record of the 1st day of October, 1943.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of November to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of October, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

Montreal, September 21, 1943. C. B. ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

KERR-ADDISON
GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 20

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on October 28th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30th, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario.
September 25th, 1943.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-two (22c) cents per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, payable November 25 to shareholders of record October 25, 1943.

By order of the Board.

H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.

Montreal, September 27, 1943.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 227

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1943 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 1st November next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th September 1943. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Toronto, 22nd September 1943

reserves at the end of the last fiscal year were approximately 400,000 tons, averaging $5.35 ton, at $35 gold.

Although the margin of profit has been thin it has permitted reduction from year to year in the loan made by Castle-Trethewey to bring the property into production. In the 12 months ended March 31, 1943, with the manpower troubles, the marginal grade of the ore and a considerable reduction in the daily mill tonnage, a loss was shown, after depreciation. The company however, was able to repay another $50,000 to Castle-Trethewey, which reduced its indebtedness to $150,000, and also completed sinking of the new internal shaft and establishment of three new levels.

FORD OF CANADA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate receiving your explanation of the fairly persistent advance in price of Ford Motor Co. of Canada "A" stock and your opinion of the earnings prospects of this company for the balance of the war and afterwards.

—E.L.C., Chatham, Ont.

I would say the advance in Ford of Canada "A" over the past year is due to belief by the investing public in the company's ability to maintain the $1 annual dividend rate throughout the remainder of the war and to take advantage of the huge accumulated demand for civilian cars and trucks after the war, when corporation taxation should be lighter and the company should be able to increase the dividend rate.

NOT-TOO-DISTANT ALLIED VICTORY
PERSONAL REALIZATION OF THE BETTER MATERIAL THINGS TO BE HAD AFTER THE WAR
VICTORY LOAN BUYER
JAMES ALLEN

AN INVESTMENT FOR YOUR FUTURE

For the remainder of the war, of course, the company will show reduced retained net income. Last year the total value of output was 38% greater than that of 1941 at $177,418,446. Moreover it was four times the company's average annual volume of the last four pre-war years and greatly exceeded the output of the entire automobile industry in Canada in 1939, valued at $107,463,351, and was, in fact, equivalent to the value of the whole industry's output in 1929, its best pre-war year. However, higher costs and increased depreciation and taxation resulted in the percentage of net profit after taxes to total value of output being down to 2% as compared with 2.5% in 1941 and the average net profit after taxes of 7.6% of the value of output in the four-year period 1936-39. Total net income was $2.22 per share for 1942, made up of retained net income of $1.94 per share and post-war tax refund of $0.28 per share which compared with net income of $1.97 for 1941 and $1.55 for 1940.

The excess profits tax of 100% imposed on all profits in excess of the average taxable profits for the pre-war years 1936-39 inclusive, known as "standard profits," applied only for the last half of the year 1942 and the effect of such taxes on the company's income in 1943 will be that the company cannot retain more than $2,404,000 or 70% of its standard profit. This is the equivalent of $1.45 per share on the common stock, which amply covered the $1 dividend rate and in addition there will be the post-war refund by the government of 20% of taxes collected on all profit in excess of $4,006,300 which for 1943 would amount to around 60 cents per share if operations for the year hold up to last year's level or more if, as seems more likely, there is a further expansion during the current year.

For the remainder of the war period the company's activities will continue to be entirely dependent on the demands for military equipment. After the war the company will have to reconvert its plant to peacetime production and re-establish its position in such markets as are available in Canada and other British Empire countries. The scale of the company's production will naturally depend upon the amount of purchasing power existing in those countries. It is generally believed that this will be high.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND of New York stocks, following a sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, is regarded by us as having registered a zone of distribution over the early half of the year, from which eventual cyclical decline should be witnessed, and a reversal in the SEVERAL MONTH TREND to a downward direction was recently (August 2) indicated. For further discussion of intermediate outlook, see below.

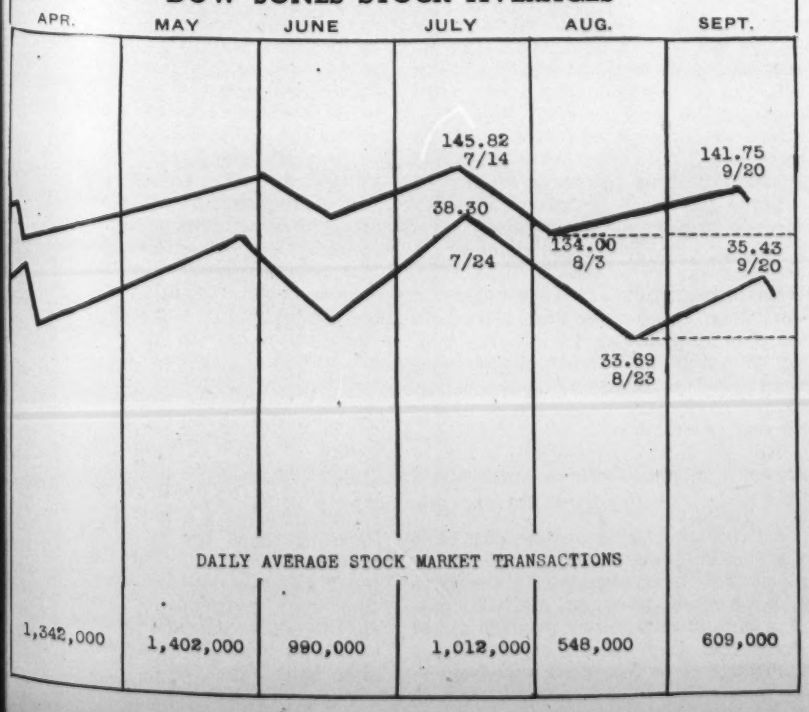
HOLD OR SET UP CASH RESERVES!

Stocks, after seven weeks of backing and filling, have finally achieved, on recent strength, the 140 to 142 level on the Dow-Jones industrial average projected in these Forecasts many weeks back. Evidence is lacking that this buoyancy is other than the usual technical rebound to be expected as an aftermath of any sharp break such as that from mid-July to early August. Volume has been relatively low on the recovery movement as compared with the rate of turnover prior to the July peak. Furthermore, the two averages have so far failed to exceed normal limits for a technical recovery movement.

In the course of the upmovement under discussion the two averages developed a "line" or narrow horizontal trading range. This line has been discussed from time to time in these Forecasts. The statement has been made that if both averages close at or under 32.72 and 132.99 the line will have been broken in a downward direction, whereas if both averages close at or above 36.12 and 139.46 the line will have been broken in an upward direction. To the present writing the industrial average has been able to achieve the higher figure mentioned but the rails have refused to confirm this show of strength. The line, therefore, is still in operation.

Should the rail average confirm the strength of the industrial average by immediate advance carrying, on the basis of closing price, to 36.12 or better, we would not then be surprised to see the industrial average climb above its mid-July peak of 145.82. Such a development could take place without, however, indicating the rally necessarily to be other than a distributing movement with the orthodox top still dating to the mid-July peaks and with substantial price correction of an intermediate nature still to be witnessed prior to any resumption of strength on a major scale. We advise those investors not holding cash reserves to use the current strength for establishing them by way of stock sales.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



MACASSA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Macassa Mines has been suggested to me as an excellent junior gold investment, not only for present income but also for price appreciation possibilities in the post-war days. How are earnings holding up and what is the ore outlook? What do you think of such a purchase?

—B.R.H., Huntsville, Ont.

I regard Macassa Mines' shares as a good purchase for the post-war future, as well as having excellent price appreciation possibilities when increased development can be carried out. The ore picture is a satisfactory one, costs relatively low, working capital ample and the prospects generally quite favorable for a continuance of ore to depth.

Earnings have necessarily been reduced under the difficult operating conditions of wartime, with the lack of adequate manpower, but in the first half of 1943 exceeded dividends distributed, which are now at the annual rate of 24 cents. In 1942 earnings of 32.8 cents a share compared with 37.7 cents a share in the previous year, and 40½ cents in 1940.

While the company only reports positive ore reserves these are estimated as sufficient for over 4½ years' mill requirements at the prevailing reduced rate, having been well maintained last year in the face of the labor shortage. Ore reserves at the end of 1942 were 507,350 tons, grading $15.78 per ton, gold at $35 per ounce, for a total value of $8,000,000. And in spite of all the wartime restrictions they amounted to 506,710 tons at the end of last year, averaging better than $16 per ton.

The present bottom level is at 4,250 feet, but little, if any, concern is felt as to the continuance of ore to greater depth, as developments at the adjoining Kirkland Lake Gold property are highly significant as to future exploration at lower levels. High-grade gold values have been located from the 4,400 to the 5,400-foot horizons on the Kirkland Lake property close to and striking toward the Macassa east boundary.

In regard to the future of Macassa a number of other potentially promising assets also have to be taken into consideration. First of these is Renabie Mines, in which a 77 per cent interest is owned, and where plans have been worked out for a 300-ton mill which is likely to be installed when restrictions on new gold mines have been removed and a large interest is held in a group of claims on the rim of the nickel basin in the Sudbury district.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Accident Claims in the Courts

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Among the questions which arise in connection with death claims under accident policies or under the double indemnity provisions of life policies is whether death resulted from accidental means or from disease or from some other cause excluded by the terms of the policy contract.

In cases where death may have resulted from either accident or disease, there is no presumption as to the cause of death, but the burden of proof is on the insurance company to show that it was disease and not accident which caused the death.

IN THE case of death claims under accident policies or under the double indemnity provisions of life policies, it is sometimes very difficult to determine whether death was due to injury or to disease. That is, the claimant is faced with the burden of proving that death resulted from accidental means and not from some other cause excluded by the terms of the policy.

In an action brought to recover as beneficiary under an accident policy issued to her husband, the claimant alleged that the deceased sustained bodily injuries on July 7, 1937, which were effected through external, violent and accidental means, and which were the proximate, sole and only cause of his death. In its defence the insurance company pleaded that the proximate and sole cause of the death was coronary occlusion, hypertrophy and dilation of the heart, and that death was due to causes other than external, violent and accidental means.

At the trial, the only witness to the accident was the claimant who testified that shortly after 9 a.m. on July 7, 1937, the insured, who was then on a ladder, started to descend; that he was holding the ladder with his left hand and reaching downward with his right hand to get a bucket of paint which claimant was holding up to him; that he leaned too far, slipped, lost his balance and fell to the ground.

Undisputed medical testimony showed that the deceased's heart was about 20 per cent over normal in size and that he had hardening of the arteries. The cause of death was a blood clot, coronary occlusion, stopping the flow of blood to one side of the heart. Some of the medical testimony supported the theory of the claimant that the shock of the fall caused the blood clot, while other medical testimony supported the theory that the blood clot caused the fall.

Verdict and judgment at the trial were in favor of the claimant, and the insurance company appealed. On appeal, it was held by the Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, Washington, (130 Federal (2nd) 863), that if, under the peculiar temperament or condition of health of an individual upon whom it is inflicted, an injury appears as the active, efficient cause that sets in motion agencies that result in death, without the intervention of any independent force, then the injury should be regarded as the sole and proximate cause of death.

It was held that the fact that the physical infirmity of the victim may be a necessary condition to the result does not deprive the injury of its distinction as the sole producing cause. Under the evidence, the jury could and did believe, said the Court, that the shock of the fall caused the clot, and the fact that the arteriosclerosis made deceased less immune to that catastrophe does not prevent recovery. Judgment for the claimant was affirmed.

In another case action was brought to recover the principal sum of an accident and health policy issued to claimant's husband on November 8, 1940. At the trial, it was brought out that the insured died on April 30, 1941, during the progress of an exploratory operation, from surgical shock incident to the operation and from the effects of carcinoma of the common bile duct.

Surgical Shock

It was shown by the evidence that the operation was performed with the consent of the insured, and that the operating surgeon and his assistants skillfully performed the operation. The trial Court ruled that the immediate and proximate cause of insured's death was surgical shock, induced by the operation, which condition was a wholly unanticipated, unexpected and unforeseen contingency, and the death from such cause therefore constituted loss of life resulting from bodily injuries sustained directly, independently and exclusively of all other causes, through accidental means within the terms and meaning of the policy.

From this judgment the insurance company appealed, and the Supreme Court of Nebraska held that the claimant had the burden of proving that the death of the insured was accidental. Where the insured voluntarily submitted to a major surgical operation to determine the cause of an obstruction of the common bile duct, and as result of poor physical condition, died during the progress of such operation from surgical shock incident to the operation, and the operating surgeon and his assistants skillfully performed the operation, the insured's death, the Court held, was not the result of accident. The policy did not cover loss of life of the insured by sickness. Judgment of the trial Court was reversed, and cause remanded with directions to enter judgment for the insurance company. (8 North Western (2d.) 692).

In another case, suit was brought to recover double indemnity under a policy issued on the life of one Andrew G. Smith. At the trial there was evidence that the insured, who was employed as a mechanic, had suffered an accident by which foreign matter got into his eye and it became infected. He was a patient in a hospital for several days during which the eye was removed, but he was having a good recovery and was scheduled to leave the hospital in a day or two.

Diagram in Evidence

From a diagram placed in evidence it appeared that the head of his bed was against the inside wall with a window to its right, a door to the hall to its left, and at the foot of the bed was another window and before it a steam radiator. To the right of the head in the outside corner of the room was a lavatory. The space between the foot of the bed and the radiator was narrow, variously estimated at from 12 to 15 inches.

All the witnesses agreed that there was little if any difference between the height of the radiator and the bottom of the window sill. The uncontradicted evidence was that the insured was a happy and contented man, gratified at his good recovery, the continuance of his salary during his disability, and the prospect of early dismissal from the hospital. He was wakeful in the early hours of the morning, and a nurse had barely left his room when she heard a noise and returning found the wire screen on the window loose and her patient gone.

He was found on the pavement below with the back of his head bashed in, from which injury he died. The physician who examined the body testified that he found a place marked by the wire screen on the hands as if they had been pressed against it. One of the claimant's witnesses examined the screen from outside the building and said that it was left hanging awry, it being loose from one of its top supports. The nurse testified that the screen was fastened on the side or sides when she last was in the room.

Motions by the insurance company for non-suit and for directed verdict, on the ground that there was insufficient evidence for the jury to reasonably find that death resulted from accident, were overruled, and verdict and judgment were given in favor of the claimant. The insurance company appealed to the Supreme Court of South Carolina, which, in affirming the judgment of the lower Court, held that the evidence was sufficient to warrant the finding of the jury that the insured's death resulted from his accidental fall from the window. In civil trials, the Court said, it is not required that the established circumstances reach such a degree of certainty of conclusion as to exclude every reasonable or possible deduction other than that included in the verdict. (25 South Eastern (2d.) 247.)

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

The advertisement on the back page of the Aug. 14th issue of SATURDAY NIGHT by a prominent insurance company clearly shows that the Hymn to the Glory of Free Enterprise (same issue) is a mild poem even in its insinuations. How is it that an insurance company, according to all the information I can gather, can extract money from the public and then with great public prestige pat themselves self-righteously on the back as being great benefactors to the war effort? How can the public accept advertisements like that? How can you publish them (with a clear conscience)? As I understand it, Mr. A and Mr. B and Mr. C can buy life insurance and pay three different rates. For example let A buy $1000 of term insurance for a premium of say $9. Let B buy whole life at $1000 for a premium of $17, and C buy $1000 of life insurance in the form of 20-pay life for $23. Let us suppose that in the fifth year of the policies each man dies. Each beneficiary gets $1000. But A paid $45, B paid $85 and C paid $115 and all received the same treatment —$1000 for the beneficiary The difference in payments represents a reserve built up by the policyholder. It does not represent cost of insurance. What happens to it? No wonder the insurance companies can afford to support symphonies to lull the public to sleep on Sunday nights and have deep throated announcers tell of the saviors of widows and aiders of war production.

Really I am bewildered. Am I wrong? Is the public misinformed?

—T. G. F., Nitro, Que.

You are evidently unfamiliar with the legal reserve system upon which all sound life insurance of a permanent character is based, and which is now compulsory under Dominion and Provincial law for all organizations carrying on a life insurance undertaking, as it is the only system which has stood the test of time.

If a person knew he was only going to live five years, he would be quite justified in buying the term insurance you refer to, whereas if he knew he was going to live to old age he would not be justified in buying term insurance because it would be more costly in the long run and might not even be renewable at a time when he still needed the protection and could not obtain it elsewhere by reason of age or ill-health. It would be the part of wisdom for him to buy a whole life or 20-pay life policy which would provide protection for the whole of life or as long as such protection was needed at a lower cost than under the term policy. Should the time come in later life when the protection was no longer required, he could utilize the cash value provided by the legal reserve set up under the policy for the purpose of adding to his income or for any other purpose which might then best meet his needs. Under term insurance there would be no such cash value available.

Under the level premium whole life or 20-pay life policy the annual premium remains the same throughout the premium-paying period, though the cost of the insurance to the company carrying the risk increases with the advancing age of the policyholder, the increasing cost being taken care of by the increasing amount of the reserve which the law requires the company to hold against its liability under the policy. When a whole life or 20-pay life policy becomes a claim through death, this reserve is released and goes towards payment of the death claim, whether the claim occurs after the policy has been in force for five, ten or any number of years. This is how the legal reserve system operates, and time and mathematics have proved that it is the only sound system upon which to base permanent life insurance benefits.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

HARD Rock Gold Mines is meeting with developments of important significance. Drifting has extended for nearly seventy feet along the new orebody at the 625 ft. level where slashing at intervals has indicated a width of twelve to fourteen feet. This ore is of average mine grade. Meanwhile, diamond drilling in another section of the mine to a depth of one-quarter of a mile has revealed the downward continuation of a number of narrow but high grade sections similar to those found in the upper horizons. Altogether, these developments add to the prospects of a long and profitable life for Hard Rock.

•

McIntyre - Porcupine Mines has worked itself into a financial position unique among Canadian gold mines. Throughout the years of prosperity the company adopted a conservative dividend policy, and continued to invest surplus earnings in bonds and high grade securities. As of March, 1943, investments in bonds had a market value of some $13,305,000. In addition, the company has made increasing investments in high grade stocks. These investments as of March, 1943, had a market value of some $10,310,000. Unofficial estimates indicate the investments in bonds and high grade securities now have a combined market value of over $24,000,000.

•

McIntyre-Porcupine Mines is now receiving an income at a rate of approximately $800,000 a year in the form of interest on bond investments and dividends on share investments. This income alone amounts to $1 per share annually on the 800,000 authorized capital of McIntyre-Porcupine itself. Meanwhile the quoted value of bonds and stocks owned by the company is equal to approximately $30 per share for McIntyre-Porcupine shares at this time. Ore reserves now in the mine compare favorably with the best in the company's history at over 4,000,000 tons and with a value of around $40,000,000. These ore resources under normal labor conditions would offer promise of being maintained for a considerable number of years. Also, under normal labor conditions the mine is geared to yield a profit of approximately $3,500,000 to $4,000,000 a year on output of $10,000,000 annually.

•

Lamaque Gold Mines is expected to make a further reduction in scale of mill operations due to labor shortage. The plant is operating at 700 tons daily, but with the prospect of an early reduction to 600 tons.

•

Macassa Mines produced $116,103 from 8,526 tons of ore during August. The recovery of $13.62 per ton compares with $17 per ton being recovered a year ago, and the mill rate of 8,527 tons a month compares with approximately 10,000 tons monthly in the first seven or eight months of 1942.

• •

Phony Stock Promoters

(Continued from Page 27)

banker or broker to go to. Seek his advice. By all means do so before you sell your bonds or blue chip stocks. Double check on everything. If it is your first purchase, seek the advice of a friend who has had previous experience in speculative issues. Beware of fabulous or exaggerated claims. Analyze the literature and advertising put out. Demand a prospectus, it is your legal right. If the solicitation is a personal one, ask the salesman to give you the names of other people you might know that are his clients. A check-up with them might be enlightening.

If the issue is in syndicate form and organized under a Prospecting Syndicate agreement, the amount of commission allowed cannot be more than 25%. Ask the representative to give you a statement as to the amount they are receiving and *above all ask him if they, the promoters, received any bonus units. If so, are the ones you may buy treasury or vendor's units?* It is usual practice in forming a syndicate to give so many units for properties. Make sure that these are not the ones you are buying. If possible, get a copy of the original syndicate agreement and the *names* under which the vendor's units were issued.

All stocks that are optioned are published in the daily papers. The name of the company, the name of the optioner, the number of shares, the price of the shares, the dates the options are to be exercised. If you are offered stock, find out at what price this stock you are buying was optioned. Ask for a statement as to what amount of your purchase price will actually go to the mining company and also what it is to be used for. Make sure that the broker is not paying an exorbitant price-spread to the optionee. Watch carefully the reaction of the representative of the broker when you suggest delay while you investigate. If he is a responsible one, he will welcome you as a client. You are the type of person he wants because don't forget he has his troubles as well. All buyers aren't honest either. Many a broker has received an order to buy stock and if the stock has gone down the client has denied the transaction or, vice versa, if it has gone up has claimed he placed a larger order than he really did.

Although it is not in keeping with British practice it might be an excellent idea to put the onus on the broker or operator. If a client feels he has been defrauded why should he not make a sworn statement to that effect (in one case the client claimed he paid 45c when the market was 22c) then make the broker or operator prove that this was not the case.

In any event why the difference in treatment of the hold-up man with a lead pipe and the smoothie? There should be one treatment for all. We do not tolerate the hold-up artist, so why tolerate the man whose lead pipe is concealed in a mahogany desk?

THE BATTLE OF, BY AND *for the* GUNS!

The battle for guns waxes hotter and fiercer as the battle of and by guns grows in intensity. Canadian workers in scores of factories are toiling day and night to produce these weapons. What an inspiring battle for guns our men and women workers are fighting! With them—with all war-workers and war industries, and with our government—the Bank of Montreal is co-operating in supplying the special banking needs of war-time.

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A 180

"FIRST IN IMPORTANCE WHEN CONSIDERING WAR-WORKERS' TRANSPORTATION"

Nitro JOURNAL — August 4th 1943 — Vol. 3 • No. 6

GAS, RUBBER SAVED BY WARTIME TRANSIT CONTROL

Pictured above are three of the coaches and five of the bus drivers who transport the employees to and from work.

★ Transit Control can easily be translated to mean the transportation of War Workers to and from their work in the best manner possible for everyone concerned, and *in the manner which saves the most rubber and the most gasoline.*

Here, at our Plant, has been set up a Plant Transit Office under a Plant Transit Officer. It is the responsibility of this Office to see that at all times every employee has adequate transportation.

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The above is an extract from an employee publication of one of the several plants of Defence Industries Limited served by Provincial Transport Company.

PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT COMPANY

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MONTREAL

Post-War Air Plans Should Be Agreed On Now

It has not yet been decided whether post-war air lanes should be open to all or should be controlled. Unless the policy is decided soon, open competition among the aircraft companies of the world will destroy the opportunity for internationally-controlled airlines.

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

THERE has been a greater concentration of international attention on the subject of post-war air lines and aeroplane industries than on any other single item on the economic agenda. This is natural enough, for no industry with a direct reference to peace has in any belligerent economy been so expanded. We see the future of the aeroplane through the telescope of thousands of Spitfires and Hurricanes and Mosquitos and Lancasters blasting the air, and so, *mutatis mutandis*, do the United States and Russia. The issues on which discussion about the future of air carrying has been conducted have been the familiar ones of *laisser faire* versus co-operation.

On the one side there is the opinion that an international body should apportion air lines to the countries in degrees as equal as conditions will permit. At the other extreme is the opinion that unrestrained competition should be allowed to work its own way.

For the former view the justification is advanced that the lesson of the war, as of all previous wars, is that intimate and friendly co-operation is the *sine qua non* of a world that has said farewell to arms, and that to neglect the opportunity of the "world economic committee" is to leap into the unclean embrace of economic nationalism. For the latter, its supporters urge that the only health in any economic affair is unrestricted competition, to provide the best and cheapest service to the consumer and to prevent the bolstering of the inefficient performer.

It seems certain that government has given the matter close attention, for the principles on which the carrying medium of the air will be exercised are indissolubly tied to the question, which must soon become urgent, of the remodelling of aircraft industry to a civil basis. No one, however, knows with certainty what the attitude of the respective governments is, or what degree of unanimity unites them.

Factors Involved

Whatever the decisions on principle, however, it is perfectly plain that a major determining influence will be the geographical one. This is no less true of circumstances in which *laisser faire* is undisputed than those in which there is an allocation of areas of service. There is a difficulty here, though it is easy to exaggerate it. If there is to be apportionment on a basis of equality then the geographical advantage possessed by, say, the United States must necessarily be whittled down. Maybe the United States would not approve of that.

Another difficulty, not so far perceived by the majority of commentators, is that the demand for aerial conveyance must depend on the relative importance of the financial and trading centres of the countries concerned. This is a point which inevitably modifies the geographical one. A centre of a geographical network on peacetime assumptions may no longer have economic advantages comparable with its geographical position in the new world.

We may therefore assume that the friendly allocation of air routes would only fit in to the general international set-up if that set-up were also one of economic collaboration. *Laisser faire* could not operate in the ordinary trade and financial spheres and be denied in so important an extension of these spheres as aerial carriage. The view, therefore, that the best and most likely future for airlines is in unrestrained competition, made possibly worse by subsidy and official "protection", is as complete a denial of the tenets of the Atlantic Charter as a return to economic nationalism in the matter of ordinary commodity imports and exports would be.

Obviously, the authorities have no easy task, and the danger is that they might, by shirking the initial responsibility, make matters infinitely more difficult by permitting, by their inadequacy in planning and agreeing, the aircraft companies of the world to pursue the path natural to them as business interests. For if that were the case, the governments would find it hard to evade the policies which are commonly accorded to strongly-competing industries within their realms, and the dream of internationally-controlled airlines would vanish with the ghost of the old League of Nations.

If the United States or Britain were to want competitive lines, without qualification, then the world would have them. There is a strong economic argument for competition, the end of which should be the provision of the best and most economical service. But there is more than economics to this. The power exercised by the country that achieved a dominating position in aerial carriage would be conveyed to (and, conceivably, might tend to mould) its politics, and certainly would influence other aspects of its economic activities. The responsibility which will rest on the governments of the United Nations is heavy, and must be appreciated and fulfilled in time.

Blueprint for the Future

It promises well for the future that no conference of our allied statesmen is ever concluded without serious consideration of post-war problems. But these discussions are the beginning, not the end, of post-war planning.
Just as we all work together now for victory, so we must all . . .individuals and industries . . . work together to put these post-war plans into effect when peace returns.

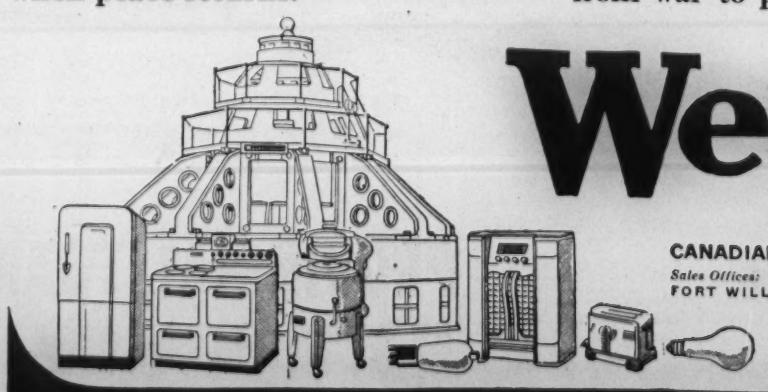
New industries will have to be developed . . . new and improved methods of releasing the wealth of our farms and forests, mines and streams. . . .

. . . employment will have to be provided for our returning fighting men and our army of war workers . . .

. . . the tremendous machinery of production will have to be swung over from war to peacetime pursuits . . .

In all these vital jobs, electricity must of necessity play a major part . . . not only through its own research and engineering skill but also by supplying power and equipment on which all other progress depends.

As pioneers in electrical development Westinghouse engineers and workers prepare to meet the responsibilities which will face Canada's electrical industry in the post-war world.



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